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BRITAIN STABS FRANCE IN BACK BY INVADING MADAGASCAR ISLE; FRENCH TURN DOWN ULTIMATUM

20,000 Troops, Aircraft-Carrier, 4 Other Warships Used

PARATROOPS LAND

German Sources Say Vichy Submarine and Submarine Tender Sunk Near Island

HANOI PEOPLE INDIGNANT

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 5.—The landing of Allied troops at Courier Bay, 15 kilometers from Diego Suarez on Madagascar Island was carried out under the leadership of Rear-Admiral Syfret, according to a London report received here today.

The command of the land forces on Madagascar has been assumed by Major-General Sturges who led the British forces at Gallipoli during the previous war, it was also revealed.

Moreover, it is reported that Rear Admiral Syfret received last November the order of the Bath for his courageous actions in the Mediterranean. He was also commander of the Battleships Ramillies, 33,500 tons, and Rodney, 33,900 tons, it was also revealed.

Commander Rejects Ultimatum

Domei

VICHY, May 5.—The French commander-in-chief at Madagascar rejected an ultimatum for unconditional surrender sent by the British forces which attacked the island colony, it was revealed in a report from Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, to Jules Brevis, Secretary of State for Colonies, today.

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, has sent a message to Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar, exhorting him to exert his best efforts to meet the gravest situation facing the island, it was revealed here today.

Jule Brevis, Secretary of State for Colonies, has also sent a similar message to Mr. Annet, it was said.

20,000 Troops Take Part

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Approximately 20,000 troops, one aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and four destroyers participated in the British landing action on Madagascar, according to information from Vichy today.

Parachute troops were the first to alight on the island, the main force landing at Diego Suarez, on the northern tip of the island after four formation of aircraft from the carrier had bombarded the French military installations, the report said.

A French submarine and a French submarine tender have been sunk by the British Navy in the vicinity of Madagascar Island, off the East Coast of Africa, according to information from German sources.

Roosevelt Is Informed

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—President Roosevelt has been informed that British forces landed on Madagascar, it was announced by the State Department today, according to a report from Washington.

Hanoi Frenchman Ired

Domei

HANOI, May 6.—A wave of indignation hit the French populace here this morning when the papers sensationally reported the British landing on Madagascar.

La Volonte Indo-Chinoise, the most influential paper here, declared that France at last has been made a victim of a bully.

Pointing out that Madagascar is almost as helpless as a totally undefended colony, the journal assailed the British for occupying it by surprise.

France, the paper asserted, cannot trust the Anglo-American promise to return the colony after the war and the French attitude toward Britain hereafter is bound to change.

Third Largest In World

Madagascar is an island in the Indian Ocean, and, after New Guinea and Borneo, the largest island in the world, about 400 kilometers distant, on an average, from the southeast coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique channel. Since 1896 Madagascar has been a French colony. It is 995 miles in length from north to south, and about 250 miles in average breadth, although, near the center, it is nearly 360

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U.S.-Vichy Tension Rapidly Mounting With New Moves

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Hinting at the possible severance of Franco-American relations, depending upon future developments, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, disclosed to the press in Washington today that relations between the United States and the Vichy Government are now on a day-to-day basis, according to reports received here.

PREMIER WILL MEET 70 CIVILIAN LEADERS

Taking First Step Today to Organize Nation Into Powerful Force

SESSION AT 2:30 P.M.

Guests Will Include Representatives in All Walks of Nation's Life

Premier General Hideki Tojo will meet 70 civilian leaders of the nation today, in a move to organize the nation into a powerful political force.

The Premier's action will be in response to the clamor of the nation's 100,000,000 people for the sort of political structure which is necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, which was made manifest by the results of last Thursday's general election.

Today's momentous meeting will take place at the Premier's official residence at 2:30 p.m.

On his side will be present Cabinet members, and the three Cabinet directors, that is, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and President of the Board of Information.

The meeting will be opened with an address by the Premier in which he will formally ask his guests, who will include representatives of the political, business, journalistic and other groups in the nation, to present original ideas on a new political structure for the nation and work for the consummation of such a structure.

Frank Opinions Expected

In view of the keen interest which is taken by them in a strengthening of the nation's political structure, the Premier's guests are expected to give unpreserved expression to their views on his project.

Political observers said Wednesday they had no doubt that following today's meeting, an initial step would be taken toward the realization of the idea of a new political structure cherished by the Government.

Domei attached importance to the fact that there are as many as eight "new" members of the new House of Representatives among the 70 persons who have been invited to meet the Premier today.

The agency was positive that this fact was a sure indication of the desire of the Government to see established a political structure "fresh and vigorous and completely free of partisan considerations and conventions."

The "new" House members who will be present at today's meeting are Torataro Ushizuka, former Mayor of Tokyo, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, president of the Dai-Nippon Sekiseikai, Lieutenant General Gijin Takagi, Dr. Gorichi Kodaira, former Agriculture and Forestry Vice Minister, Shintaro Shindo, Vice President of the Nichiro Fishery Company, Vice Admiral Eijiro Kondo, and Yoshio Shimoide.

Diet Club to Dissolve

Further evidence of the desire of members of the recently elected House of Representatives to line up with the Government in the task of creating a new political structure will be seen in the decision of the leaders of the Diet Members' Club to dissolve the organization.

This is the second negotiating body of the House of Representatives to disband.

The Rule Aid League of Diet Members, the largest group of the House, was at an end on Monday.

The Koa Diet Members' League, the sole remaining group of the House of any importance, is expected to follow suite and go out of existence, so that the members may

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Naval Landing Party on the March in New Guinea

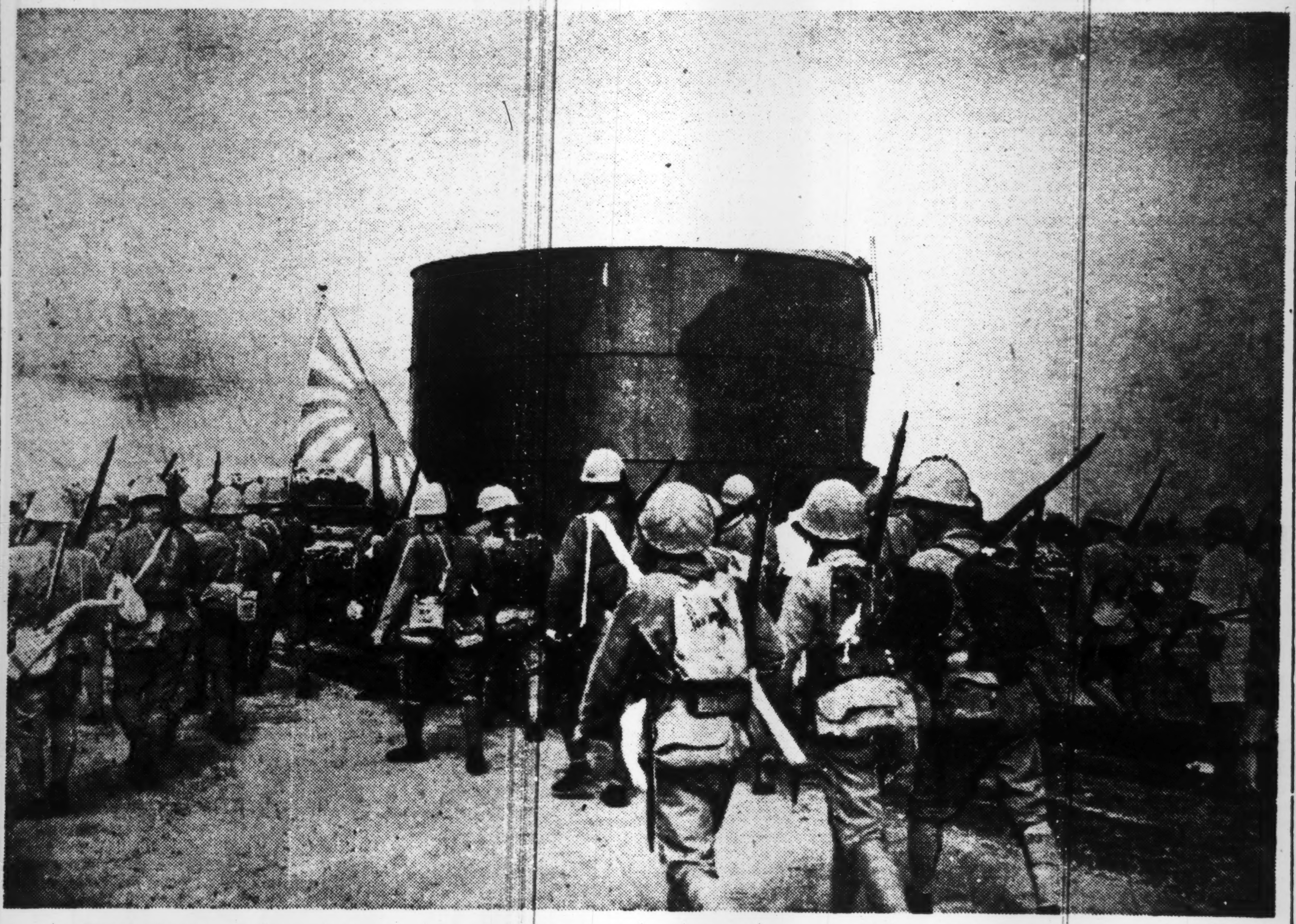

Photo shows members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party marching victoriously into Babo, strategic port on the northwestern coast of Dutch New Guinea, after they had landed in the face of spirited enemy firing. (Photographed by Cameraman Ota of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571)

3 ALLIED STEAMERS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Torpedoing Off Atlantic Coast Of U.S. Announced by American Navy

BRITAIN LOSES CRUISER

10,000-Ton Warship Torpedoed In Arctic—Berlin Describes Details of Battle

Domei

VICHY, May 5.—The United States Navy Department today announced that three Allied merchantmen, including British and Norwegian vessels, have been torpedoed and sunk by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast of the United States, Havas reports from Washington.

Survivors who managed to reach the United States Coast said the three torpedoed vessels were all of medium size, the report added.

British Cruiser Sunk

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 4.—It was announced from the Fuehrer's Headquarters that a British cruiser of 10,000 tons was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Arctic waters.

According to graphic details revealed by competent quarters regarding this sea encounter as a result of a series of successful attacks of German naval and air force formations on enemy convoys in the Arctic, the report said that the weather conditions prevailing in the Arctic during the last days were particularly unfavorable for an attack on enemy convoys in these waters. Therefore, the enemy attempted to get a convoy through to the port of Murmansk and at the same time to escort a convoy out of the same port.

In view of the German attacks on such convoys, the British Admiralty had decided to strengthen considerably the escorts for these convoys. A British naval formation, consisting of two battleships, one aircraft carrier and several escort vessels, took up a position in the Northern Arctic in order to meet the convoys, which were escorted by several cruisers, several destroyer flotillas and corvettes.

After the German submarines had established contact with one of the convoys, the submarine under Lieutenant-Commander Teichert carried out an extremely daring attack on a British cruiser of 10,000 tons, the biggest of the escorting cruisers.

Make Direct Hits

Despite very unfavorable weather, two of his torpedoes hit the cruiser at close range. The cruiser immediately caught fire and showed heavy list. Subsequently several British destroyers of the Jervis and Tribal class rushed to the assistance of the damaged cruiser.

In the meantime, other sub-

(Continued on Page 2)

4,000 Japanese Merchants Returning Soon To East Indies to Resume Their Activities

Some 4,000 Japanese merchants who were obliged to return home from the East Indies because of the tense situation preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will shortly return to the South to resume their activities. Unlike in the past, however, their future operations will be supervised by the East Indies Commercial Control Association which was recently organized, reports the Yomiuri.

Before the current war, these merchants were operating mostly on an individual scale, and they consequently were liable to be subjected to pressure by the Netherlands authorities on the one hand, and on the other, to meet keen competition by the united efforts of the Chinese dealers.

In resuming their operations in the southern areas, therefore, it has been decided to organize a body called tentatively the East Indies Commercial Control Association to supervise the distribution of commodities and to control the prices. It held its inaugural general meeting at the Imperial Hotel on May 4.

Since it is believed that the activities for the time being will be centered around Java, the headquarters will be situated within the Bank of Taiwan building in Batavia, subsequently establishing its branches in the Celebes, Sumatra, Borneo and other islands in the South.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the amount of commodities handled by the Japanese in Java aggregated only around ¥60,000,000 per year, but now that the East Indies have been completely cut off from America, Britain and the Netherlands, the amount is expected to be boosted to roughly ¥200 million.

For this reason, the mission resting on the shoulders of the Japanese merchants in the South is considered far-reaching.

Count Kaneko No Better

The condition of Count Kentaro Kaneko, Privy Councillor, remained critical Wednesday morning. At 9 a.m. his temperature was recorded at 36.4 degrees, respiration 25 and pulse 106, reports Domei.

Chiang Names Iran Envoy

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 6.—Opening formal diplomatic relations with Iran, the Chungking regime yesterday appointed Li Te-cheng as its Minister to Teheran, according to information received here today.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

TENSION MOUNTING IN INDIA

LISBON, May 5.—Tension against the British becoming daily more acute, the former Premier of Madras, R. C. Rajagopalachariar feverishly declared in New Delhi yesterday, that for the welfare of India, India must establish a national front and a national government. He announced that he would do everything in his power to compel the Congress Party and the Indian public to work toward this end.

SAN FRANCISCO CITIZENS UPSET

LISBON, May 6.—Terror struck citizens of San Francisco last Monday night, as the siren rang out an alarm for complete blackout in the entire Bay Region, it was reported today. Allaying the panic-stricken inhabitants, the army announced that undue alarm was caused by the presence of an unidentified plane, which later proved to be friendly. The blackout lasted for thirty-six minutes, the report added.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER APOLOGETIC

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—Parrying the thrusts of dissatisfied Britishers, the newly appointed Indian High Commissioner to Great Britain, Sir Archibald Hutton, minimized the issue yesterday by stating that although there had been some disappointment in the failure to arrive at a settlement and agreement with India, the failure had not led to discouragement.

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN U.S. SEVERE

LISBON, May 6.—Severe shortage of sugar in the United States finally compelled authorities to adopt strict ration measures to alleviate the pressure felt. The measures came into effect yesterday.

KUNMING ATTACKED BY JAPANESE CRAFT

Direct Hits Scored on Military Facilities in Intensive Raid

PAOSHAN ALSO BOMBED

Naval Air Units Inflict Heavy Damage on Yushan And Chuchow Bases

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 6.—Large formations of Japanese aircraft from early morning to afternoon yesterday carried out large-scale bombing raids on Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, scoring direct hits on enemy military establishments within and without the city, according to a report reaching here.

Other units of Japanese warplanes severely bombed Paoshan, in central western Yunnan Province, it was added.

Japanese Bomb Enemy Bases

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 6.—Japanese Naval air units on May 3, 4 and 5 carried out a series of bombing raids on enemy air bases in Yushan, in northeastern Kiangsi Province, and Chuchow, in western Chekiang Province, destroying remaining facilities of the enemy.

These raids followed up attacks by formidable formations of Japanese Naval aircraft which on April 29 and 30 raided Chuchow, scoring direct hits upon the airdrome, powder magazines and fuel depots.

Japanese planes also raided Lishui in central Chekiang Province on May 1.

MALTA IS RAIDED AGAIN

German and Italian Warcraft Cause Heavy Damage

Domei

ROME, May 5.—German and Italian aircraft yesterday again attacked airfields on the island of Malta, causing severe damage to hangars and warehouses, the Italian High Command announced today.

Formations of Italian and German planes yesterday raided the British naval base at Alexandria, causing heavy damage to harbor facilities, the communique said.

Skoda Works Bombed

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Several long-range British bombers last night raided for the second time the famous Skoda munitions works at Pilsen, in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, a dispatch from London revealed today.

CRACK JAPANESE AIR FORCES CARRY OUT TERRIFIC ATTACKS ON BATTERED CORREGIDOR ISLE

Indians to Protest Discriminative Act By British Officials

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—The Indian Congress Party, at its general meeting held in Allahabad some time ago, adopted a resolution to lodge a strong protest with the Indian Government regarding the extremely discriminative treatment between the Indians and British nationals at the time of their withdrawal from Burma, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today. The report added that the Indian Government was dumbfounded by the resolution and hastily issued an official communique today to explain the circumstances.

BRAVE ARMY FLIERS DIE GALLANT DEATH

Self-Destroy Own Plane After It Is Hit by Enemy Fire

SEVEN MEN ARE KILLED

Posthumous Honors Announced By War Office—Joint Funeral Today

Three officers died gallant deaths when they self-blasted the plane they were in after it was hit by enemy bullets in the field of operations in the Southern Regions on April 25, it was announced by the War Ministry on Wednesday.

The heroes' names are Colonel Ikkan Ichida, Lieutenant Colonel Kazuo Okuno, and Major Yasubumi Morimoto.

Colonel Ichida was a sectional chief of the Army General Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Okuno and Major Morimoto both were on the Army General Staff.

The same announcement said that under date of April 25, Colonel Ichida had been posthumously promoted to the rank of Major General, Lieutenant Colonel Okuno to Colonel, and Major Morimoto to Lieutenant Colonel.

Joint Funeral Today

Joint funeral services for the heroes will be held today in the Aoyama cemetery.

The services will start at 1 p.m.

A funeral committee headed by Major General Rimpei Kato was announced on Wednesday.

According to Domei, besides the officers, all four crew members of the ill-fated plane were also killed.

They were Kenji Iinuma, pilot, Takeo Kobayashi, pilot, Sadao Tanaka, wireless operator, and Yoshio Oshiro, mechanic.

Major General Ichida hailed from the city of Hiroshima. He studied at the Military Academy. Upon graduation from the Army Staff College he was attached to the staff of Kuantung Army. Subsequently he was transferred to the Army technical Headquarters.

For a time he was with the Press Section of the War Ministry.

Then he was appointed a staff officer of the Kuantung Army.

Among other posts held by him before he was appointed last year to the post of a bureau director of the Army General Staff of which he was the occupant at the time of his death in action were instructor of military science at the Army Staff College and staff officer of an Army on the spot.

Military Science Instructor

Colonel Okuno, a native of Ishikawa Prefecture, was a graduate of the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. He held the post of staff officer of an Army on the spot. He was attached to the Army General Staff before he was appointed to the post of Instructor of military science at the Army Staff College of which he was the incumbent when he met death in action.

Lieutenant Colonel Morimoto, hailing from Wakayama Prefecture, was a graduate of the Military Academy and the Army Staff College. He was attached to a section of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry. Previously he was a staff officer of an Army on the spot.

He distinguished himself in the Manchurian and China Affairs, and was twice the recipient of the Order of the Golden Kite.

As a boy Mr. Iinuma betrayed a keen interest in airplanes. As he grew up, he came under the influence of his cousin, Masaaki Iinuma, a noted airman.

Upon graduation from an agricultural school in Nagano Prefecture,

(Continued on Page 2)

Severe Damage Caused To Main Military Objectives

ARMY PLANES ATTACK

U.S. Prisoners on Bataan Now Enjoying Carefree Life

1,600 KEPT AT HOSPITAL

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Taking advantage of the favorable weather, a picked unit of Japanese Army aircraft yesterday heavily bombed Corregidor, causing severe damage to military objectives of the battered island fortress.

U.S. Prisoners Described

The American soldiers now being confined at a field hospital on Mt. Mariveles have more love for food and candy than for their country, and because of their carefree life, their appetite is daily mounting, reports an Asahi correspondent from Bataan Peninsula.

The hospital is situated in a forest on Mt. Mariveles, beds being lined up underneath tents spread out among the giant trees. With the exception of several Filipinos, the report says, all of the 1,600 inmates are Americans.

"As I proceeded toward the hospital," the correspondent writes, "I noticed two stalwart Japanese soldiers guarding the gate. On entering the hospital compound with other reporters, a number of pale-faced six-footers, grins spread over their faces, said 'yoku-irashaimashita', a cordial greeting in Japanese. I do not know where they learned these words, but they showered compliments on the ability of the Japanese soldiers, saying 'Nippon tsuyoi' (Japan is strong) repeatedly as they followed us."

Equal treatment is accorded to the Americans and Filipinos, the scribe continues, so that the latter are very obliging, bowing again and again even to newspapermen.

Driven Like Slaves

According to one Filipino who was suffering from a leg wound, the Americans had driven the Filipinos like slaves. Each day the officers gave them more cartridges than they could possibly use in a day, ... absolutely forbade them to return unless every single shot had been fired. If anyone attempted to retreat, he was liable to be shot by the American officers who were waiting in the back line with loaded revolvers pointed at them.

Some of the Filipinos, it was further revealed, were bound tightly atop trees to snipe at the Japanese soldiers, they also being forbidden to return, even if they were allowed to descend from the trees, until their ammunition was exhausted.

"When we visited the hospital," the reporter says, "it was just before supper, and hundreds of American soldiers were forming a 200-meter long queue, waiting for their turn to receive food distribution. An American cook at the hospital told me that the appetites of the soldiers are growing every day and that their physical condition is, in general, one hundred per cent."

The amazing thing about these Americans, the correspondent writes, is that they have no regret whatsoever for the defeat United States is suffering, but they are all yearning for their wives and children. They are willing to undertake whatever task given them if it is for the Japanese.

NEW CHIANG-AID ROUTE?

British Said Considering Chungking-Soviet Link

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—In reply to an interpellation in the House of Commons today concerning the possibility of opening a new supply route to the Chungking regime by way of the Soviet Union, Clement Attlee, deputy leader of the House, stated that a change in the route of supply to the Chiang Kai-shek regime is now under consideration, but that he was not in a position to disclose any details, according to London reports.

Reich Friendship Stressed

Domei

VICHY, May 6.—The maintenance of friendly relations with Germany was reaffirmed by Wilhelm Buhl, newly-appointed Premier of Denmark today, according to a Havas dispatch reaching here from Copenhagen. He also clarified his Government's policy of faithful and positive economic collaboration with Germany.

BRITISH SURRENDER AT SINGAPORE TOLD

Eye-Witness Describes Meeting Between Japanese and British Chiefs

A vivid description of the happenings of an hour when history was made—the historic interview between the Japanese and British Commanders at which the latter unconditionally surrendered Singapore, —is given in an article written by Kinzo Satomaru, a member of the Japanese Army Press Corps who took part in the Malay Campaign, in a recent issue of the Genzdai magazine.

His article, entitled, "I Have Witnessed a Historic Meeting," follows:

Already on February 13, a certain unit of the Japanese Forces captured the Payalebar Radio Station, said to be the largest in East Asia, and, moreover, on that very afternoon the same unit succeeded in gaining full control over the pipes that supplied Singapore with water. As a result, some 2,500,000 citizens and 60,000 British troops in Singapore were at the mercy of the Japanese Forces.

Japanese Too Generous

However, the Japanese Forces were too generous and humane to resort to the suspension of the water supply as a means of forcing the enemy to surrender.

Despite the Japanese advice to surrender, the British troops continued their useless resistance at the sacrifice of Indian and Malayan soldiers. However, on February 15, the right wing of the Japanese Forces broke through the enemy's coastal fortifications and occupied a point commanding a view of Singapore which was now in the throes of a death struggle, while the main force of the Japanese left flank occupied the position in the eastern part of the port city, thus completing the encirclement of the 60,000 troops within the City of Singapore.

On the other hand, the Japanese Forces in the rear had established their artillery positions and were ready to launch, at any moment, their bombardment of the enemy. Army planes droned incessantly over the city of Singapore.

Until that time, the enemy failed to realize that their resistance was meaningless and useless. It was at 2 p.m., February 15, that Major C. H. D. Wild of the British Army, with a Union Jack and a white flag, managed to reach the sentry-line of the Japanese frontal force to propose surrender in Japanese in a trembling voice.

His proposal of surrender was accepted by an Army staff officer, who demanded the British Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General and the chief of Staff to present themselves for conference to discuss the conditions of their surrender.

We, members of the Army Press Corps, heard of the British proposal to surrender in the neighborhood of the Ford Motorcar Company at Bukit Timah.

A room of the company was used for the historic interview to be held between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita and Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief. Led by a Japanese lieutenant-colonel and an interpreter whose name is given as "H.", the British Commander-in-Chief and three other officers arrived at the Ford Company at 6:40 p.m. in two motorcars sent by the Japanese Army Headquarters.

Surrender Party Arrives

Major C. Wild was the first to alight with a white flag, followed by Brigadier-General K. S. Trance who had a Union Jack held firmly in his hands. Then from another car, came Lieutenant-General Percival, the British Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier-General Newbiggins. They were immediately ushered into the designated room.

At last we could see the Commander-in-Chief of the enemy troops who surrended to the Japanese. All of the four enemy officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, were without their swords. Their spirits were so deflated that we could not believe they were commanding officers of the enemy troops.

The four enemy officers were ushered into a room with a table in the middle and then led into an adjacent room.

Followed by some 10 staff-officers, Lieutenant-General Yamashita made his appearance, and all the British officers stood up to receive him.

After the necessary introductions, Lieutenant-General Percival, sat in front of Lieutenant-General Yamashita. Major Wild, as an interpreter and Brigadier-General Trance were seated on the left of the British Commander-in-Chief. Brigadier-General Newbiggins seated himself on the right side of table.

Surrender Terms Presented

Conditions of surrender printed in English were presented to the four enemy officers. After glancing over them, Major Wild said in a trembling tone, "We reported ourselves here to conclude a truce with the Japanese troops. . . ."

He could not end what he intended to say as Lieutenant-General Yamashita interrupted him in a loud voice, saying:

"No, it is not a truce. I want to know whether the British troops surrender or not. I want you to answer, yes or no. I want you to reply whether or not you accept the conditions of surrender submitted by us."

There was no answer from the British side. Major Wild and Lieutenant-General Percival whispered together for a while in trembling tones. Newbiggins remained mute with his arms folded, while Trance, too, remained silent his face as white as a sheet.

Having consulted Lieutenant-General Percival, Major Wild said falteringly, "The British troops accept the condition of their wholesale surrender. When will the Japanese suspend hostilities?"

"At 10 p.m. Japan time," was the reply given by Lieutenant-General Yamashita.

Asks for Time

Then Major Wild said, "It is 7:15 p.m. Japan Time. It is barley three hours till 10 p.m. It is impossible to convey to all the units of the British troops the surrender order in such a short period of time. Will you not postpone the time until 11:30 p.m.?"

"No, we can't. Let your units give up their arms one by one from the center of the city," said Lieutenant-General Yamashita.

Major Wild and Lieutenant-General Percival again went into a whispered consultation. The nearby Japanese artillery positions continued their bombardment throughout the duration of the historic interview.

"Yes, or no? If the British troops do not surrender at 10 p.m. the Japanese troops will carry out night attacks against Singapore." This was Lieutenant-General Yamashita's remark.

"Yes, the British troops will give up their arms and all positions and surrender at 10 p.m. sharp. Let me ask you once more if you will protect the British citizens in general, women and children in particular."

"Should you, the British troops, surrender unconditionally and not fail to obey the conditions submitted by the Japanese troops, the Japanese will guarantee the lives of the British nationals."

Chiefs as Hostages

Lieutenant-General Yamashita continued, however, "But, the Japanese troops will take the Commander-in-Chief and the chief of the Military Administration Department into their charge as hostages. And should the British troops resist against the Japanese without giving up their arms, I will be compelled to order the Japanese Forces to advance into the city of Singapore."

"Yes," was Major Wild's answer.

Then, before the British Commander-in-Chief was placed the note of their surrender to be signed and sealed by the four British officers. This historic interview ended at 7:50 p.m. Japan Time.

On the table on which the four British officers affixed their signitures to the document, I noticed, after the interview, two glass inkstands, one for red and the other for blue ink, a pencil and a penholder. The table was devoid of any other article. During the interview that lasted for more than one hour, not a single cup of tea nor one cigarette was served.

With the completion of the affixing of their signatures to the document, Lieutenant-General Yamashita stood up to shake hands with the British Commander-in-Chief, thanking him for his trouble, at which Lieutenant-General Percival smiled for the first time since the interview had been started.

Army Makes Announcement

Ten minutes after the close of the interview, in an adjacent room, a Japanese major was reading the Army's announcement in a loud voice, before newspapermen. It read to the following effect: "The Japanese Forces operating in Malaya made the enemy surrender unconditionally at 7:50 p.m. February 15."

After the signing, a photograph was taken of the Japanese officers including Lieutenant-General Yamashita and the surrendered British commanding officers in commemoration of the occasion.

High in the sky, a balloon flying the Rising Sun flag was seen floating in the gathering dusk. The photograph having been taken, Commander-in-Chief Percival and Newbiggins, chief of the British Military Administration Department, were again ushered into the building to be retained as hostages.

Led by a car, in which rode the Japanese officers, Major Wild and Brigadier-General Trance followed in another car toward Singapore to convey the order of surrender to the British troops.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, May 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Political Power

CHUGAI SHOGYO—That the Government is going to invite representatives of various circles to accelerate organization of a new political power and to ask them for their creative opinions and efforts is a very essential and appropriate step. Judging from the national determination and recognition manifested in the results of the general election, a new political power is naturally bound to be congealed. However, if Premier Tojo rises himself to be up and doing, a new political power will be accelerated earlier than expected.

There will be nobody, be he a recommended Diet member or otherwise, who will object to national policies to be undertaken by the Government. They will surely cooperate with the Government in various ways. If an appropriate step is taken to induce the situation to cooperation, the results will be impressive. Whatever be the form, an adamantine will and solidarity of the entire nation will surely be expressed. In this case, the Government ought to execute its policy with a solid determination. This will mean an absolute solidarity combining the Government and people.

Of course, the Government is in a position to carry through its national policies without any concern at present, as in the past, and this will be true of the future situation. If the Government establishes an indomitable policy, it will be quite certain that the nation as a whole will support it and assist in its fulfilment.

National Savings Gain

HOCHI—The result of the campaign of increasing national savings in the 1941-42 fiscal year has been announced by the Finance Ministry. The amount which was saved by the people in the period under review fell short of the goal. There is no occasion for alarm. The difference, which was small, was due to technical reasons.

The marked increase in the nation's savings since last December provides unmistakable evidence of the grim resolution of the people to save all they can so that they may make as large a contribution as possible to the achievement of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

Judging from present indications, the people will not find any great difficulty in attaining the goal of saving ¥23,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year. We have a wish that the Government will carry out measures necessary to win the war in a manner which will not affect the popular effort to increase savings.

Concentration of Political Power

MIYAKO—Seventy representatives from various circles of the nation will convene at the official residence of the Premier to exchange free and frank opinions in connection with the concentration of internal political power and establish a concrete plan to be submitted to the Government.

Although no information, of course, is available as to the details of the plan which is to be drafted during the conference, it is indisputably clear that the meeting will not end without anyone suggesting some kind of a renovation, particularly when the people, during the general election just concluded, manifested their strong political volition rarely indicated before.

The adoption of the recommendation system of election caused the people to harbor a slight doubt at the outset, but the result nevertheless was generally satisfactory. The new Diet, therefore, is constituted of the so-called fresh and energetic elements and it is well-nigh possible to predict the attitude with which they might proceed to undertake the State affairs.

If an influential organ is instituted to give proper guidance, there can be no doubt whatsoever as to the creation of a new Diet absolutely befitting to the wartime condition.

Under the prevailing conditions, competition for honor or for influence must, needless to say, be tabooed. For the successful consummation of a gigantic goal, the whole nation must be united into one single body and proceed straight toward the goal in view. It is hoped that the Government will continue to worry for the sake of the people and reflect for the sake of the people, striving at all times to maintain the confidence of the people which is currently being centered on the Government.

Brave Army Fliers Die Gallant Death

(Continued From Page 1)

he studied the art of flying at the Nippon Aviation School as a member of the group of aviation students designated by the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry.

In 1940, following graduation from the aviation school, he joined the Fifth Flight Regiment as a sub-non-commissioned officer on the reserve list.

2nd Class Navigator

Later he entered the Kumagaya Aviation School. Upon graduation he was qualified as a first-class pilot and second-class navigator.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia found him as a pilot attached to the China Airways. He was then called to the colors. The scene of warfare in which he was engaged was in the south.

He is survived by an older brother, an Army Lieutenant, who is with the forces operating in the Southern Regions.

Mr. Kobayashi, a graduate of a middle school in Heijo, Chosen, was enrolled in the Yonago training station for airmen, as a member of the first group of aviation students designated by the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry.

Upon graduation from the station, he joined the Yauchi unit in Yokaichi as a sub-non-commissioned officer on the reserve list. He was raised to the rank of flight Corporal.

In July, 1939 he joined the China Airways.

Subsequently he was qualified as a first-class pilot and second-class navigator after he had studied at the central training station for airmen of the Aviation Bureau.

Mr. Tanaka, a native of Heijo, Chosen, was interested in communications as a small boy. His ability was recognized by his superiors while he was in the Army as a Flight Sergeant.

In February, 1940 he joined the China Airways. He had been active in the Southern Regions since the start of the Greater East Asia War.

Mr. Oshiro, a graduate of a middle school in Toyama Prefecture, studied the art of handling airplanes at the Asia Aircraft School. Graduating from the school, he accepted a post in the Army Technical School in Tokorozawa.

He was an adept mechanic. He joined the China Airways in August, 1937.

CHUNGKING SUBMITS 12-POINT PROPOSAL

Pacific War Council Asked To Increase Military Aid Against Japan

Domei

NANKING, May 6.—A proposal containing more than 12 points was made by the Chungking regime to the Pacific War Council, recently organized in Washington, according to Chungking information received here.

The Chungking proposal stressed the necessity of maintaining the only supply route to Chungking through Burma and of strengthening Anglo-American military assistance to Chungking, the report said.

Wants Aid Strengthened

The Chungking proposal reportedly included the following 12 points:

1. Strengthening of military assistance to Chungking by Britain and the United States.
2. Strengthening of the Anti-Axis Alliance among Britain, Chungking and the United States.
3. Problems regarding disposition in China of the combined forces of Britain, Chungking and the United States.
4. Measures to strengthen Allied strategic organs against the Axis Powers.
5. The necessity of raids on Japan Proper by the air and sea forces of the United States.
6. Measures regarding expansion of the transportation network necessary for smooth Anglo-American military operations.
7. Need of more supplies of American warplanes for the Chungking army.
8. Measures regarding checking the downward trend of the Allies in the Pacific war.
9. Methods regarding the conducting of Allied guerrilla warfare in the southern Pacific area.
10. Strategic measures regarding military assistance to the combined forces on the Burma front.

Mentions India's Security

11. Measures regarding insuring of India's security through the complete collaboration of Britain, Chungking and the United States.
12. Plans regarding the sending of Chungking troops into Thailand and French Indo-China.

The Chungking plan of invading Thailand and French Indo-China has already come virtually to naught as a result of the cutting off the Burma route, the only supply route to Chungking, by the Japanese, it was stated locally.

British Stab Frenchmen In Back in New Move

(Continued From Page 1)

miles across; its area is about 228,000 square, miles.

There is a central plateau, roughly quadrilateral in shape, from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in altitude, around which are extensive plains at a much less elevation above the sea, and most developed on the western and northeast side. But this lower region is broken up by masses of hills, with several elevated plateaux, especially in the southwest and south.

The population is about 3½ millions, including 16,782 French and 2,410 foreigners. The average density is from five to six persons per square kilometer; the center and the east are the most populous regions. The natives, collectively known as Malagasy, are divided into a considerable number of tribes, each having its distinct customs. The majority of the inhabitants are probably derived, the lighter portion of them from the Malayo-Polynesian stock, and the darker races from the Melanesian, who reached the island with the aid of the equatorial winds and currents.

The population shares a number of characters with the peoples of the Indian and Pacific archipelagoes, physical appearance, mental habits, customs, and, above all, language. Their traditions also point in the same direction. There is an Arab element, introduced especially in the 9th century, on both the northwest and southeast coasts; and it appears that most of the families of the ruling classes in those parts of the island are descended from Arabs, who married native women.

Numerous Africans were brought into Madagascar as slaves; they are the Makao of the west and the Masombiky of the interior. The Hova became the dominant tribe from the beginning of the 19th century; they appear to be the latest immigrants, and are the lightest in color; they are of Mongoloid type and also the most civilized of all the tribes of the island.

ENEMY DIPLOMATS LEAVE

In accordance with an agreement for the exchange of diplomatic representatives, concluded between the Japanese Government and various other foreign Governments, ten diplomats of enemy countries residing in Hongkong, comprising three Norwegians, two Dutch and five Belgians, have left Hongkong for Shanghai, where they will join a party of other diplomats to be sent to their home countries, reports Domei quoting an Asahi dispatch from Hongkong.

Soy Industry Developing

In sympathy with the rapidly increasing number of Japanese residents in Manchoukuo since the foundation of the country, the soy industry has made marked developments. The output of soy in Manchoukuo and Kwantung was estimated at 120,000 koku in 1938. Imports of soy were valued at ¥3,819,000 in 1939.

Premier Will Meet 70 Civilian Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

help create the new politisal structure.

Peers Enthusiastic

Leaders of the House of Peers are enthusiastic over the Premier's plan to organize the nation into one political force.

Their views may be summarized as follows:

"There was no doubt of the success of the system of recommending candidates for seats in the House of Representatives.

"The results of last Thursday's general election showed beyond the slightest doubt that the one thought of the nation's people is to win the War of Greater East Asia. They indicate that there is perfect unity between the officials, fighting forces, and civilians.

"We are glad that the Premier has taken the opportunity to move to strengthen the nation's political structure.

"The task before the new Diet is to help solve the problem of bringing the war to a glorious end. We are pinning great hopes on Thursday's meeting between the Premier and the nation's civilian leaders."

BIG DAMAGE CAUSED IN EASTBOURNE RAID

German Bombers Score Outstanding Results in Low Level Attack

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 5.—Some details are given below about the raid of light German bombers on Eastbourne. After crossing the Channel, the German planes attacked the railway installations of Eastbourne from low levels, dropping bombs on the station buildings and tracks. A train which was just arriving at the station was hit by several bombs. The German airplanes shelled and machine-gunned railway installations. Inspite of the violent fire from the British anti-aircraft batteries, all German planes returned safely to their bases.

Strong German bomber formations undertook a night raid on the British naval base of Cowes on the Isle of Wight where they had to pass a very violent anti-aircraft barrage. After having overcome this obstacle, the bombers dropped their missiles on war-important targets and numerous hits were scored. The bombing, carried out in several successive waves, was extremely effective. Large fires could be observed after the first wave had attacked. The German bombers dropped numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs on the assigned targets although British night chasers immediately went into action. The violent fire of the enemy anti-aircraft batteries likewise failed to prevent the attack.

It must be noted that Cowes contains important shipbuilding yards at which warships up to the size of light cruisers can be built and repaired, as well as a large factory constructing turbines and Diesel engines.

TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES FOR RAILWAYS CONTROL

New Association to Have Similar Power to Key Industrial Bodies

With the object of placing overland transportation on a more efficient basis, the Railways Ministry has issued an order for the formation of the Railways Control Association Wednesday under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, according to the Miyako. The projected control agency is expected to be inaugurated by the end of this month under the presidency of Seisa Nakagawa, president of the Tobu Electric Railway Company.

The new control association, invested with a wide authority similar to those of other key industrial agencies, will make efforts to moderate the congestion of freight and passengers thereby to spur the industrial productivity expansion campaign.

Simultaneously with the enforcement of the instructions, the Railways Ministry appointed 16 notables as members of the organizing committee. They include Yosaburo Imanishi, president of the Hanshin Electric Railway Company, Tomejiro Okubo, mayor of Tokyo, Toji Sakama, mayor of Osaka, Koji Murakami, president of the Kyushu Electric Railway Company, Keita Goto, president of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company, Kunihiko Goto, president of the Keisei Electric Railway Company.

REICH BODY REPORTS ON FARM ACTIVITIES

Increase Noted in Livestock, Surplus of Grain in Occupied Areas

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 4.—The East German Soil Cultivation Company at its meeting in Posen during the last week reported about its work in the new German territories. It was stated that it had been possible to increase the number of cattle by 50 per cent and the number of pigs by 100 per cent during the last two war years. There was also a surplus of grain that could be sent to other needy German regions.

It was furthermore announced during the last week by the German High Command that all prisoners of war as far as they were not engaged in other urgent work had been placed at the disposal of the farms in order to help the spring sowing.

In Rumania, additional credits for the furthering of the spring sowing work have been given. They will be used mainly for the aid of inundated areas. Also in this country, the grain trade has once more become a private business. After new regulations for purchase, transport and storing of bread and fodder grain have been issued. The grain trade had been mainly in the hands of Jews, who have no longer any share in this business.

Meanwhile, the Swiss War Food Board announced a cut of the monthly meat ration from two kilograms to one kilogram.

In Germany, the Reich Commissar for prices has reduced the wholesale and retail price of electric bulbs by 12 to 14 per cent. Since the power of the new kryton lamps is greater than that of the old lamps, a krypton lamp of 40 watts replaces a 60 watt lamp of the old style electric lighting and it has become much cheaper in Germany.

In Budapest, it was stated that negotiations between Germany and Hungary have started concerning the utilization of the rivers of the Danube countries for the generation of electric power. Another report announces the foundation of a Hungarian synthetic wool factory.

In the field of foreign trade, the commissioning of Dr. Saager of the Reich Ministry of Economics with preparing a simplification of the foreign trade procedure was much noted in Germany.

3 Allied Steamers Sunk by U-Boats

(Continued From Page 1)

marines attacked the merchantmen sinking an ammunition steamer of 6,700 tons and damaging another freighter by torpedo hits. It is presumed that this damaged vessel likewise went down on account of the rough sea.

On the following day, German destroyers contacted and attacked four British destroyers which escorted the convoy. The German men-of-war succeeded in sinking two enemy merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 12,000 tons by torpedo hits and shell-fire.

Although the weather conditions became still worse, the German destroyers continued the chase and on the third day encountered the four British destroyers, which had taken up the task of protecting the heavily damaged 10,000-ton cruiser.

After a torpedo attack the German destroyers fought a battle with the enemy destroyers, which tried to protect the damaged cruiser by laying a fog screen. However, when the weather cleared up a little, no cruiser was to be seen and only some floating wreckage indicated the spot where the warship had foundered.

In the course of the fight of the destroyers, two enemy destroyers were heavily damaged while one German destroyer was also seriously damaged. German bombers were likewise engaged in this battle.

Despite violent enemy anti-aircraft fire, the Germans scored direct hits on four heavily laden transports and in the course of a few minutes, three of them went down to the bottom of the sea. They were freighters of 8,000 tons, 6,000 tons and 5,000 tons, while a fourth ship of 7,000 tons was seriously damaged by bombs.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SOON

Expected to be Held on June 15; Quorum Increase of 20

The election of the members of the Municipal Assembly of Tokyo will be held on June 15, and its result will be made public on June 16, it was unofficially decided Wednesday, according to Domei.

The quorum of the members will be increased from 160 to 180, as a result of the remarkable increase in the population of the city, it was also unofficially decided.

BRITAIN'S ANXIETY OVER INDIA MOUNTS

Fear of Japanese Offensive Rises Because of Speedy Operations in Burma

Domei

BERNE, May 5.—Owing to the speedy operations of the Japanese Forces on the Burma front, Britain's fear of a Japanese offensive upon India has become aggravated, according to a London dispatch.

Meantime, militarily-informed circles in Britain are deploring there is no doubt of the Japanese Forces gaining decisive war results before the arrival of the monsoon, the dispatch stated.

The Daily Telegraph reported with a sense of wonder and terror that Japanese troops had covered the long distance of 400 miles between Rangoon and Mandalay in such a short time of only eight weeks, the dispatch added.

While fearing Japanese onslaughts upon the southern part of India and Ceylon Island, Britain is also concentrating troops in the Bengal district, according to a correspondent of the National Zeitung stationed in London.

DELEGATES LEAVE VICHY

Japanese Attached to Mixed Commission for Berlin

Domei

VICHY, May 5.—The Japanese delegates on the Mixed Commission of the Three-Power Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, left here this morning for Berlin after conferring with Premier Laval, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief-of-State of France, and other leaders of the French Government.

TOKYO MOTHERS HONORED

The Welfare Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality Wednesday honored 352 mothers in Tokyo who each has given birth to more than six children, reports the Hochi.

Together with letters of commendation from Mayor Tomejiro Okubo, the mothers were given an assortment of presents, including towels and bibs for their babies.

Among those invited were nine mothers each with more than 10 children.

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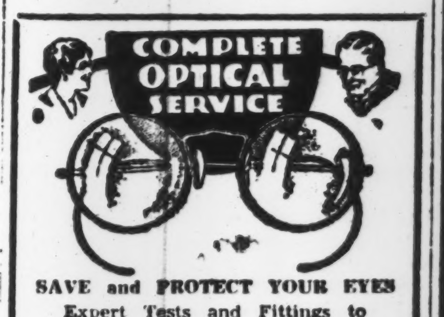
Piano: YASUKO TANI
Monday, May 11, at 6 p.m.
Nihon Seinenkan Hall

Program
Sonata in A Major No. 2
Sonata in G Major No. 10.
Sonata in F Major No. 5. (Spring Sonata)
Sonata in G Major No. 8.

Admission: ¥2.80, ¥2.10 (Incl. Tax.)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores, Nihon Seinenkan.



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PROMOTION OF ARTS IN SOUTH ADVOCATED

Dramatic Museum Curator Believes Cinema, Dance, Music Can Unite People Together

The question of cultural development movement among the southern people, particularly in the fields of motion picture, dance, music, and ... popular entertainments such as acrobatic and jugglery performances, has become important.

With the propitious development of the War of Greater East Asia, which envisages the setting up of a co-prosperity sphere, necessarily meaning the replacement of the Anglo-American activities in these lines with those of ours and distinctly Oriental origin, this inquiry has become most pertinent, writes Shigetoshi Kawatake, the curator of the Japan Dramatic Museum of Waseda University, in an article appearing in the last issue of the Buyo-Geijutsu (the Dancing Art). This timely discussion runs substantially as follows:

"We are happy to note that, with the most wonderful development of the current hostilities, which envisages the establishment of a lasting co-prosperity sphere in its wake, there has been already set up a military administration in our occupied areas, with our cultural works steadily progressing side by side. We are in full accord with those cultural plannings and activities. These include the founding of a scientific research institution, with the purposes of investigation and development of natural resources in the south; an educational research organ; and a racial study commission, which was sponsored by the Education Ministry, of which its spokesman reported at a recent meeting of the Diet.

Final Arts Important

"It is only natural, therefore, that we should feel the great responsibility imposed upon us in connection with the setting in motion of those worthy undertakings under the peaceful movement. We are somewhat disappointed, however, that as far as the question of fine arts is concerned, particularly those that have a popular appeal, there has been practically nothing done, either in policy or planning worth noticeing. It is rather odd why this subject has not shaped up in a more concrete form so that its importance can be utilized quite along as a part of the general scheme. Stranger still is the fact that what has been reported on these features by our eminent scholars and by those long residents in the south are being left merely as reports.

"Undoubtedly for our cultural mobilization to be properly under way, there may be time needed, to appoint a personnel, to select proper subjects, and generally to put the plan in order; yet it is our firm belief that we should take advantage of what is most conveniently available, at least in cinema, dance and music, as a more direct means of popular enlightenment and pacification, and put them out at the very front side by side with other activities of merit. We believe the sooner it is done, the better and more beneficial will be the result in winning over the popular hearts.

"We believe what Premier General Hideki Tojo has referred to repeatedly in his announcement has quite a bearing in this connection. He said among other things that in order to carry on a successful campaign, the question of men comes first in importance, which is followed by that of their training, and that which governs arms and materials falls the last. As shown how to treat our subject matter, we should apply the same rule to the question of our peace construction; we should respect human nature as our foremost consideration.

"A lasting peace only comes when those southern inhabitants are completely won over. Having been primarily provided with their peaceful abode and livelihood, they are expected to trust, understand us, and generally cooperate with us as their leader in this great undertaking. For realizing such state of conditions, and where those poor natives were deprived, even temporarily, of their peace and happiness, as a sanguinary result of war, we are duty bound to give them what they expect to receive from their future leader.

"That they require both spiritual and material helps from us needs no gainsay. Though it is essential to restore their livelihood with material benefits and enlighten them in language and with other literary assistances, to provide them with some healthy amusements by way of popular entertainment and attraction is equally important.

Train The Players

In this connection, we should endeavor to lead and develop their own talents and methods, in having their players trained and developed and their abilities displayed before the public. Thus, while making them enjoy the entertainments in a pleasant, genial atmosphere of their own ... if we could win their hearts, which is the first consideration of any peace movement its benefit would be like getting two birds at one shot.

"These fields of culture, transcending the questions of difference in languages and national boundaries, have a great efficiency in spreading culture and enlightenment. They tend to bring different races closer. Particularly with those southerners, it is noticeable that they have a natural, genuine racial affinity toward us and aptitude for things Japanese.

"Only recently, as reported in a newspaper, some natives in one of our occupied regions came running intimately toward our marching troops and were greatly relieved to see the skin of our soldiers as being almost similar to theirs in color. This report, taken in conjunction with the motto of 'Asia for Asiatics,' has a significant meaning.

"At heart, those southern people are not hostile to us, but feel respect and affection toward us; therefore, we should reciprocate. We should, without delay, evolve a feasible plan under which we can extend our warm hands to them and conciliate with them by meeting their sentiment in a half way. How we should proceed being the cardinal question, it may be interesting to introduce, in this connection, a report rendered by a long resident in the south:

"'Though most of the natives are rather low in their cultural attainments, yet when it comes to the fields of music and dancing they are fairly advanced and appreciative of good features. As to motion pictures, nearly all the southern races welcome them with great curiosity and avidity for all kinds, dramatic as well as feature. Moreover, there is a traveling circus of a big size, which takes in a full house at every town. These show how the general public is interested in such entertainments and hanker after amusements as a part of their daily life.'

Advocates Arts Institution

"Offhand, it may not be wrong to introduce some such fit motion pictures as meeting with their tastes and filling their requirements; but fundamentally as concerning our general policy in leadership of a lasting nature, it is essential to hit upon a right sort of scheme, which can be attained only after a thorough study of the actual situation. We are, therefore, to advocate in this sense the establishment of a Greater East Asia fine arts research institution, for we know some good reasons for it.

"By nature, fine arts represent the state of cultural attainments of a race, as amply exemplified in history. Particularly music, dancing and singing, which usually go together as a sort of composite fine arts, are expressive of racial characteristics. For these reasons, how much fine arts research is helpful toward the general study of a race needs no emphasis. We may go far to say that, without a due research of this character, our racial study cannot be complete.

"But we want to stress the fact that there is a close affinity between the fine arts of the south and those of ours, which are replacing those of the Anglo-Americans, since we have become the leader, instead of them. Such inseparable relationships also exist in the racial temperaments and livelihoods of the two peoples, as symbolized in their dependency on marine products.

"In this respect, there are many close similarities between the Japanese folk dance and the harvest festival dance of the French Indo-China natives; between our Noh dance and music and the classical music and mask dance of Java, Bali and India; between our puppet show and pictorial puppet entertainments of Java and Thailand; and also between many different musical instruments of the two people.

Should Promote Own Arts

"Through our research and investigation of these fields, we are to set up our leadership for enlightenment and pacification; but at the same time, by grasping the merits and characteristics of those natives, we are to contribute to the advancement of our own, and consequently toward the establishment of a new cultural setup under the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And here is another chance to kill two birds with one shot.

"In connection with this investigation, another important feature is to devise a method under which it is to collect the objects of the research and put in order for preservation the things so collected. This advice is not prompted from any selfish motive because the writer happens to be connected with a dramatic museum, but because of his belief in Japan's responsibility as the leader of the movement and in the fact that the extent of this war and its consequences are far-reaching as affecting nearly all the important islands and centers in the south, he believes in the thoroughness of the undertaking, so as to make the home of preservation as the source of reference for future need. We must necessarily expect certain changes and improvements arising in the future as affecting various sides of their fine arts.

"It is also essential to perpetuate the institution for the benefit of future generations and study, by preserving the collections either in film or record, and also the instruments and other paraphernalia by themselves. We understand that a part of this task has been already put into effect, but it should be more helpful when a national plan is systematically and completely put into order for execution.

"To promote our mutual understanding and enlightenment, we should take advantage of those many collections as found in Singapore, Batavia and Surabaya. First, we should devise the means to protect and preserve these valuable institutions and then the methods to carry on exchange displays. Even in our own museum, we have a section set aside under the designation of the Oriental Fine Arts, which was put in shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair.

Showing Good Results

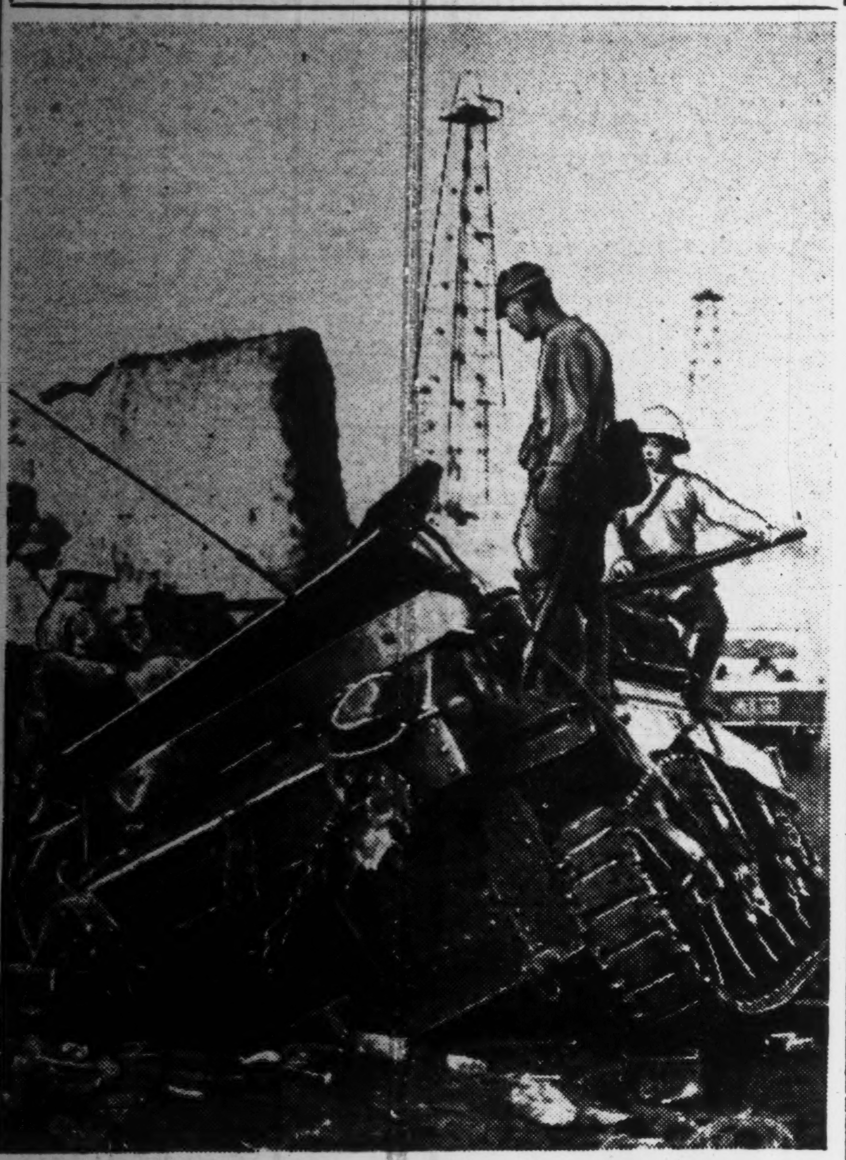
"In connection with this undertaking, we have three investigators sent out to Manchoukuo and China, who are collecting materials and putting up special exhibitions and conducting lectures. This work is creating the general interest and attaining good results. The present idea is to enlarge this scale: to publish the result of investigation, to make circuit exhibitions of the materials so collected, to exchange entertainers, and generally to promote the study of the fine arts in Greater East Asia.

"These being the pertinent reasons supporting our advocacy of the founding of a research organ in these fields, it is urgent to hit upon a plan without delay, and forthwith to start the log rolling.

"In conclusion, the war must be won as the first consideration, but as we have a grand chance of winning it, we must not overlook the importance of our cultural movement and to carry it out to good effect. We are well aware of the deep interest entertained by the various governmental departments concerned in the subject, including the Education, Army and Navy Ministries, and the Information Bureau.

"It is our sincere wish to see that through their deliberation and cooperation, a feasible plan be devised and put into execution, without delay, for the promotion and utilization of this great undertaking particularly those that have a direct, popular appeal—cinema, dance and music, which know no bounds in languages, customs and national boundaries, but are the best means to bring different peoples closer together and win each other's heart."

Ready for the Junk Pile



The battered condition of this enemy tank speaks volumes. Slight wonder that the Anglo-Chungking forces in Burma are scurrying away from the furious onslaughts of the Imperial Forces like rats leaving a sinking ship. Britain's stranglehold on Burma is rapidly being loosened and the native inhabitants are greeting the Japanese with open arms. This photo was taken at Zenangyoung. (Censored by War Ministry).

FOR AIRCRAFT RESEARCH

Japan Aeronautical Engineering Association Inaugurated

The opening ceremony of the Japan Aeronautical Engineering Association, which will devote efforts to the realization of a superior air force by mobilizing all aviation technique, was held at the Imperial Hotel Wednesday, according to Domei.

The meeting was attended by officials of the War, Navy, Communications and Education Ministries as well as by representatives of civil aviation companies, who held joint consultations for the formation of the new body.

BURMA OPERATIONS VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Fight for Mandalay Comparable With Famous Tannenburg Battle

The fierce battle waged against the defenders of Mandalay by the intrepid Japanese Forces prior to its occupation is comparable with the battle of Tannenburg fought during the last Great War. The excellence of the strategic tactics employed and the brilliant manner of their execution have assured this battle a chapter in Japanese war history.

In this connection, one of the staff officers of the Japanese Forces in Burma, who participated in the Mandalay operations, recently revealed the secrets of the Japanese success to a Domei representative at an unnamed point in Burma, which runs in substance as follows.

"Our military operations in Burma, so far developed may be divided into two stages, respectively centered around Rangoon and Mandalay. The factor that made these operations conspicuous was the novelty of our stratagems, which eventually brought about the unexpectedly large war results.

"The first-stage operation launched with the objective of reducing Rangoon, was featured by the extreme difficulties met by our troops in surmounting the natural barriers presented by the high and craggy mountains around the border regions between Burma and Thailand through which the Imperial spearhead was pushed. The enemy least expected the Japanese attack to come from this direction. Only a small force had been placed in this region by the Anglo-Chungking Army.

Fighting Found Easy

"It was therefore very easy for the Imperial troops to crush the enemy defense line in that area. The actual fighting with the enemy was easy compared with the penetration of the mountainous region, it was reported. Thus, the fall of Moulmein and that of Rangoon followed in rapid succession.

"Just around the time when Moulmein was reduced by the Imperial troops, we had reports that large contingents of the Chungking Army were converging toward northern Burma, apparently with the aim of threatening the northern Thai border. The Chungking Army thought, it was supposed, that the concentration of their forces in that area would check the Japanese spearhead then directed toward Rangoon.

"Under the circumstances, our operation around Rangoon was maintained without any apparent regard for the Chungking troops who were being concentrated around Mandalay. The enemy, thereupon began to move further south from Mandalay. They must have underestimated our forces thinking that we were not strong enough to meet them in the northern part of Burma. It never dawned on them that we were pretending not to notice the movement of the Chungking forces. We expected that the threat to the defense of northern Thailand would not be great with some Japanese-Thai combined troops secretly stationed there.

Enemy 80,000 Strong

"Around the middle of March, the total number of the enemy forces in Burma was reported to be some 80,000. Their mainstay, chiefly composed of Chungking troops, numbering 4,500, was found along the highway running between Mandalay and Rangoon. The other enemy forces, the Anglo-Burmese combination, were positioned along the banks of the Irrawaddy River.

"Rangoon fell into our hands, but we did not attempt to engage the northern enemy positions in battle, and their underestimation of our forces increased. Gradually, however, our operation was directed against them, commencing from March 10.

"On March 30, we encountered the 200th Division of the Chungking Army near Toungoo and practically annihilated them. This was closely followed by the crushing of the enemy's 17th Division of the Anglo-Indian combination and the 7th Mechanized Brigade. These victories were the opening successes of our operation in northern Burma.

Strategy Outlined

"Our strategic plan had been formed with the view to deliver the most damage to the enemy. We had arranged that the joint units of Japanese and Thai troops stationed on the northern Thai border would act so as to prevent the Chinese troops facing them, from retreating, while the mainstay of the enemy positioned along the Mandalay-Rangoon highway would be confronted with our mechanized units. Then our speed units would go to the rear of the enemy's mainstay, breaking the communication between the mainstay, and the enemy stationed further north, including those stationed around the northern Thai borders.

"This strategic plan proved as successful as any plan could be. Our speed units, before the enemy was aware of it, turned round their flanks of the enemy's mainstay and succeeded on April 29, to reduce an important strategic point after completely cutting the connection between the enemy's main body and its northern detachments. These speed units, it was reported, are credited with the ability to attain the rate of more than 70 kilometers a day, when on the march.

Occupation of Mandalay

"The occupation of Mandalay under these conditions was realized at 6 p.m. on May 1, on the strength of the Imperial Virtue and the hardships and privations of the Imperial troops. Simultaneously, fighting the enemy, they had to encounter scorching heat, something that cannot be imagined by those living in the mild climate of the homeland of Japan. No appropriate word could be found to properly thank these Imperial soldiers for their hard labor.

"The Anglo-Indian troops along the banks of the Irrawaddy River, meantime, were partially annihilated and repulsed. Now remnant enemy troops are being driven here and there in the northern regions of Burma.

"One thing about the significance of our Burma campaign was its damaging effect on the Chungking regime. The regime, it may be rightly supposed, had a double objective in their dispatch of forces to Burma, namely, to secure their supply route across the country and to persuade the Burmese to provide the regime with agricultural products inclusive of the fine Burmese rice. This bubble of Chungking has just been pricked by the Japanese.

"In conclusion, I would like to devote a few words about the native inhabitants of Burma, the majority of whom were very friendly toward the Japanese throughout our operations there. They have a good understanding of the true object of our hostilities against their oppressors. They also know that the Japanese soldiers will never resort to plunder like the Chinese and British troops. They willingly supported us and often offered their services free to facilitate our campaign. Praise is due especially to the Volunteer Burmese Corps whose activity was one of the chief reasons of our historic victory over Burma."

Mandalay Inhabitants Returning to City With Peace Restored by Japanese Troops

With the restoration of peace and order in Mandalay, the old capital of Burma, at the hands of the Japanese troops, Burmese people are returning rapidly to their homes from their places of hiding, according to reports from Yomiuri correspondents on the spot received Tuesday.

Even on the first day of the Japanese troops' entry alone, they said, several thousands of the inhabitants had returned to the city in ox-carts. Priests in their yellow robes, old and young people, and even girls had gathered within a few hours to welcome the Japanese warriors who had routed the British-Chungking combined troops.

Greatly impressed by the enthusiastic welcome of these Burmese people, who had been eagerly awaiting their entry into their old capital the Japanese troops who covered the distance of 800 kilometers at once forgot their hardships and fatigue over their advance, the reporters said.

On the streets, such simple Japanese words as "Banzai," "Tomodachi" meaning friends, are becoming popular among the native inhabitants, who never fail to utter these words when they come across Japanese soldiers, as a means of expressing their friendship to the Japanese, the correspondents said.

Japanese soldiers are often at a loss how to greet the Burmese when they are worshipped like the Buddha by the inhabitants, the correspondents said.

BRITAIN LOSING GRIP ON MEDITERRANEAN

Axis Attacks Offer Italy Chance To Wrest 'Mare Nostrum' From Albion

With Italo-German submarines wreaking havoc on British shipping in the Mediterranean Sea, the British Admiralty is now facing a crisis never experienced before in the history of the British Empire. For centuries, the mighty British fleet reigned supreme in the Mediterranean while Italy helplessly looked on as her life line was jeopardized. Today, however, the table is turned and from all indications shown by the Axis naval powers, Italy is finally within grasp of wresting the Mediterranean from British hands.

This in point are the salient features reviewed by the German newspaper, B.Z. am Mittag of Berlin, as it describes the position of the important units of the British navy, which are now practically bottled up in a death-to-finish battle with the Axis countries.

"Some years ago, Premier Benito Mussolini speaking of the role played by the Mediterranean for Britain and Italy respectively, said, 'For Britain, the Mediterranean is only a passage; for Italy, it is life'," writes the journal.

Has No Bases Now

"It may be attributed to the life-struggle of Italy that the Mediterranean today is not even a passage for Britain any more. This sea has ceased to provide Britain with bases, and no longer serves as a connection to the British Empire's possessions in the Near East and in East Asia. The present struggle in the Mediterranean is nothing but a desperate defense for those strongholds, which threatened to break out of the Empire structure.

"Despite the fact that important battles are being waged on land, the war in the Mediterranean sphere is nevertheless a sea battle in the broad sense of the word. The British bases in that region are naval and air bases, the usefulness of which is constantly diminished by attacks and which have to be supplied by convoys, which to an ever increasing degree fall prey to German and Italian submarines and planes.

"Just a few days ago, a large convoy which was to bring relief to Malta was attacked and practically destroyed; thus, placing Malta in a rather precarious position. Recently, a strongly protected convoy in the Gulf of Sidra was harassed greatly endangering the position of the British forces in North Africa due to the lack of supplies, repercussions of which are even felt by the British troops in the Near East.

"The successes achieved by this war conduct are clearly revealed in the figures given in the Giornale d'Italia. According to this paper, since the beginning of the war in the Mediterranean, 57 British submarines have been sunk. This figure is all the more significant, if one considers that the Mediterranean is a particularly suitable field of action for submarines since the distances involved are all within the scope of action of U-boats of lesser tonnage.

Admiralty Admits Losses

"The successes of the Axis forces in the Mediterranean warfare are indirectly confirmed by the explanation given by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Albert V. Alexander. This statement reveals that the losses suffered by the British on the high seas have been exceedingly high, in fact the losses have even reached a critical degree.

"In fact Captain Alexander stated: "We build a great number of ships, but the Germans attack constantly in the Atlantic Ocean. There is no rest, no time is given to catch one's breath in this gigantic battle, which we conduct against the submarines of the enemy.

"Captain Alexander then mentioned another item which furthermore quite considerably worsened the situation for British shipping: "We must not forget, that by Japan's entry into the war, all those perils which threaten us on all seas have since considerably increased.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty thereby calls attention to a factor, which gives more and more trouble to the British, the problem of an ever-diminishing navy confronted by an ever increasing field of action.

"In this connection, the war in the Mediterranean plays an important role, not only by endangering and hampering the dispatch of supplies to the British forces in North Africa or in the Near East, but also by the fact, that important units of the British Navy are tied up there and thus cannot be employed otherwise."

EMPRESS ATTENDS RED CROSS SOCIETY

Delivers Gracious Message at 50th General Meeting at Memorial Hall

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to read a gracious message at the 50th general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society held on Wednesday at the Constitution Memorial Hall, Aoyama.

Her Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. and was received at the Constitution Memorial Hall by His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, Patron of the Japan Red Cross Society, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa, other members of the Imperial Family, and Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, president of the Society.

After receiving details concerning the Society, Her Imperial Majesty arrived at the ceremonial site, where the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the War, Navy, Education, Welfare and Home Affairs, the directors of the Society, and 10,000 members representing the various branches of the Japan Red Cross Society throughout the nation awaited Her Imperial Majesty's presence. About 50 wounded soldiers as members of the Society were also permitted to attend the ceremony.

The message was read graciously by Her Imperial Majesty, to which His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin responded reverently. At 11:10 a.m., Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to leave the ceremonial site amidst the solemn playing of the national anthem.

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Mostra Leonardo De Vinci
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Hibiya Public Hall
Signora MIURA TAMAKI
Signora HARA CHIEKO
Shochiku Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of Prof. August Junkel

Program
1. Rossini: Overture, Barbiere di Siviglia
2. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 5 D-dur
3. a) Verdi: "Ritorna Vincitor" from Opera, Aida.
b) A.Pestalozza: Ciribiribin
c) T. Koshitani: "Yanagi Aomeri"
d) Canzone Napletana: Santa Lucia
4. Sumer Music Institute:
a) "Sumera mitami no Uta"
b) "Eien-no-Josei"

Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.50 (Incl. tax) Advance Booking at Play Guide and Hibiya Public Hall

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9 DIRECTORS NAMED AS CONTEST JUDGES

To Pick Out Winners for Best Movie Scenario Submitted This Year

The Board of Information, which recently announced the launching of a public scenario contest for the year 1942 as a sequel of the successful contest held last year, has appointed nine judges, including Taisuke Ito, Tomotaka Tazaka, Tomu Uchida, Kisao Uchida, Kiyohiko Ushiwara, Kogo Noda, Yasutaro Yagi, Kenji Mizoguchi and Yasujiro Shimazu, all famous motion picture directors, to select the winners.

The Education Affairs Department of the Osaka Municipality will inaugurate the arrangement of a special program of newsreels and culture features for the exclusive showing at national schools. In this connection, a school motion picture association will be established to carry out a regular circuit performance of movies at the school. The association in cooperation with the Japan Eigasha will materialize the new plan toward the end of this month. On the other hand, the Cultural Section of the Osaka Municipality will also work on the presentation of extra showing of movies at the various cinema houses for the purpose of increasing the public knowledge on the emergency period and for the promotion of cultural mission.

In cooperation with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Japan Woven Straw Manufacture Distribution Company, which has been endeavoring to strengthen the production of straw works, the indispensable goods in wartime, has succeeded in completing a culture film entitled "Wara Kohin" (Straw Manufactured Goods), produced by the Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai.

In appreciation of the tremendous support given by the Japanese troops in China at the time when location shots for "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), a war screen play were taken, the Japan Motion Picture Company, the producer of the picture, will send a party of its staff members to North China to express thanks as well as to report the completion of the said picture, which will be exhibited before the soldiers at the fighting front.

Features of the newsreels No. 100, which were recently completed by the Japan Eigasha and are now being released on the local screens, include the arrival in Tokyo of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena and his Special Thai Congratulation Mission; General Sun Liang-cheng Joins the Nanking Government; the Occupation of Cebu Island by the Japanese Imperial Forces, and the Rapid Advance of the Japanese Troops to Mandalay.

The historical visit of Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, to Manchoukuo, will be filmed by the joint work of the China Motion Picture Company and the Manchuria Motion Picture Association.

Depicting the events and episodes at the Meiji Restoration, a historical screen play entitled "Ishin no Kyoku" (The Melody of the Restoration) has recently been completed by the Japan Motion Picture Company and is now being inspected by the film censorship bureau of the Home Ministry. It is scheduled to be released for the third week of this month.

The Education Ministry will shortly distribute a culture feature called "Kessenka no Gakuoto" (Students' Life in Wartime), which was produced by the Japan Eigasha at its official request. The picture will be distributed for public performance through the public organizations and member associations of the Motion Picture Education Central Society.

As the second distribution of newsreels for the Southern Regions, the Japan Eigasha will shortly complete the shooting of three editions of war newsreels in Malay, Thai and Burmese languages respectively which will be featured by the "General Attack of Singapore," a 70-day military operation in the Malay Peninsula; Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, at Shonan Island; the Burmese Volunteer Corps; the Occupation of Andaman Islands; Japan's Shipbuilding Industry; Japanese Schools, and the Occupation of Bataan Peninsula.

Mr. Kawazura, director of the Fifth Division, and Mr. Fuwa, chief of the Second Section of the Board of Information, recently visited the Tokyo studio of Daiyei to inspect the shooting of "Yamasando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard), and "Niji no Michi" (The Rainbow Road), two dramatic films approved by the Board of Information as national pictures.

"Uma Butai" (Horse Units) by Dai Nippon Shashin Boeki, and "Hatsushima" (the Hatsushima Island) by Jujiya have recently been approved by the Education Ministry as excellent culture features.

Great Warrior Portrayed

Japan's dramatic front is seething with activity this month. One of the noteworthy presentation is at the Teikoku Gekijo where the Shinkokugeki troupe is offering "Oda Nobunaga"—the story of one of the great feudal lords. In two acts, the play unfolds the colorful career of this historic figure and the role of Nobunaga is taken by Rytaro Tatsumi as shown in above photo.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

As a result of the unified censorship law promulgated by the Home Ministry, which has been carried out since last fall, plays and other theatrical offerings inspected by the officials concerned during the past two months totaled 2,649, of which 1,374 plays were approved for public performance. According to the new regulations, those officially approved in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto can be staged in other prefectures contrary to the past when some plays were not allowed to be presented in rural districts although they were permitted by the censors for the presentation on the metropolitan stage. The past censorship system was readjusted to the effect that a drama which is approved in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto will be treated as the officially recognized stage presentations in all parts of the country.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the newly organized dramatic troupe Bunkaza, has been playing at 11 towns outside the city limit of Tokyo since early this week by presenting three new plays such as the "The Village Where Plum Grows," "A Vote for the Construction of Greater East Asia," and "A Marriage Proposal."

As the goodwill mission of the traditional Kabukidom to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, Kikugoro Onoye, the distinguished Kabuki actor, has been named the head of the troupe of 80 players, including 20 musicians, who will leave Tokyo for Manchoukuo shortly after the conclusion of the current local performance at the Kabukiza, and will play in the leading cities there.

Sponsored by the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Governments, the Shochiku National Theatrical Troupe will make a round visit to the various Army and Navy hospitals in and around Tokyo starting today until May 29 to entertain the wounded soldiers by presenting a specially arranged program of two plays and two dances, new and old.

The Toho Ido Bunkatai, a group of stage players, who recently called at the Ashio Copper Mines to entertain the industrial workers, will further extend their cultural mission to cheer the industrialists behind the front at seven villages near Tokyo, including Mitamura, Kodairamura and Murayamamura until the middle of this month.

In order to attain the establishment of healthy national entertainment in wartime, the Board of Information will again sponsor a prize-winning contest of theatrical materials, including stage and screen plays this year, the collection of which will widely be made among the public. The contest will be closed in September. The anouncement of the prize-winning scenario will be made in the middle of January, 1943, while that of the stage play in the early part of December this year.

Under the support of the War and Navy Ministries, the Board of Information, the Military Relief Board, and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the Rokyoku Kojokai (Ballad Singing) recently held a prize contest for the new material of "rokyoku" (the Song of Naniwa), and six compositions such as "Hachi no Hi ni Naku" (Weeping on the 8th Day), "Seisen Ressha" (Sacred War Train) and "Tanima no Hata" (The Flag of the Valley) won the prizes.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL ENTERS THIRD WEEK

Twin-Bill Features Keio vs. Rikkyo, Nichidai vs. Hosei Games

Intercollegiate football marks its third week of play Friday with another twin-bill at the Korakuen stadium. The opener has Keio vs. Rikkyo while the second tilt has the surprisingly strong Nichidai eleven clashing with Hosei. Opening kick-off will be at 3 p.m.

The Keio eleven from Mita in its only game this season defeated Hosei, 20 to 0, displaying plenty of promise and is generally favored to nose out Rikkyo. However, Rikkyo fresh from its triumph over Hosei last Thursday is expected to put up a stiff battle.

Keio has the weight and size to utilize the power plays as taught them and once under way, they'll be hard to halt. While displaying nothing fancy against Hosei, Keio showed they can roll with fast stepping backs who can pound the line and circle the ends with equal effectiveness.

Keio's backfield of Captain Matsuo, Nakano, Miyoshi and Todo is expected to more than hold its own against Mizuie, Terai, Yoshida and Kurahashi, Rikkyo's backs. Also up ahead, the undermanned Rikkyo line should find trouble with the Keio forward wall which includes many veterans who hold the edge in experience and charge.

The improvement shown by the Nichidai eleven has been the surprise of football followers. The baby of the league, Nichidai with only two seasons of intercollegiate play has already scored stunning triumphs. Only last fall Coach Kasahara's men upset the greatly favored Keio eleven.

In their initial tilt last Thursday against Meiji, the defending champions, Nichidai, unwrapped a powerful attack that actually had the great Meiji team in trouble. Although nosed out 13 to 6, the manner in which they went down to defeat proved beyond a doubt, that this season Nichidai has really the making of a dangerous outfit.

Their backfield steadied by veteran Muramoto and Captain Umezawa presents a versatile quartet that strikes equally well through and over the air. Their line is big, bolstered by tackle Matsushima and guards Suzuki.

While this will be the third tilt for the Hosei eleven, they have already been humbled twice, once by Keio, and Rikkyo outfought them 18-9. Lacking adequate reserves all around, Hosei must depend upon iron men. Should Murata, the triple-threat fullback, receive ample support, and the starting line-up wither the batterings of the Nichidai attack, Hosei may make it a close battle. However, the consensus of opinions gives Nichidai a good two touchdown advantage.

Radio Program

Thursday

— Morning —

- **6:00** News; Radio Exercise.
- **6:30** Serial Talk. "The Way of Samurai." by Koju Takayanagi.
- **7:00** Time; News; Music: Orchestra. "Symphony in B Flat" (Crist. Bach); Cembalo and Orchestra. "Cembalo Concerto in D Major" (Haydn).
- **7:50** Radio Exercise for Schools.
- **9:00** Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Children's Playmates," by Totaro Suzuki; Music.
- **10:00** Juvenile Hour: "Kintaro, The Strong Boy." Naoji Iwata.
- **11:00** National School 4th Class Hour: Music, "Green Leaves," by Suginami National School pupils of Tokyo.
- **11:30** Market Reports.

— Afternoon —

- **12:30** Kyowa Orchestra: "The Thailand March. "Merry People. Overture" (Suppe). "Spring Song." (Bach) and March. "Shikishima. The Battleship" (T. Setoguchi).
- **1:00** Narration: "Notes of A National School Teacher in Charge of 1st Grade" by Announcer Umino.
- **1:30** New Home Life Hour: "Children and Home Life." by Sozo Kurahashi.
- **2:00** National School 7th and 8th Grades Hour: Serial Lecture on The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "Chinese Merchants Abroad," by Kichita Ide.

Concert Calendar

The 236th subscription concert of Nippon Symphony Orchestra, (formerly New Symphony Orchestra) directed by Kazuo Yamada, soloist: Prof. Roman Dukson, Thursday, May 7 at 7 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall.

Beethoven Sonata Evening by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano, Monday, May 11, at 6 p.m., Nihon Seinenkan.

Grand Concert in Connection with Leonardo Da Vinci, Exhibition Sponsored by Sumer Music Institute. Soloists include Tamaki Miura, soprano and Chieko Hara, Piano. Also Shochiku Symphony Orchestra directed by Prof. August Junkel, Tuesday, May 12, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Piano Recital by Kazuko Kusama, Wednesday, May 13, at 7 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Debut Recital by Kanya Inoue, Tenor, Assisted by Fumi Funakoshi, soprano, and Midori Kondo, at the piano, and also Suzuki String Quartet, Wednesday, May 13, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Prof. Leonid Kreutzer Thursday, May 14, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Evening of Musical Drama and Dance, Soloists include Tamiju Mori, Baritone and Chieko Komori, soprano, dancing by Kyushun Chiba, Friday, May 15, at 7:10 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

The 14th Concert of Kosei Bunka, Soloists, include Motonari Iguchi, piano, Willy Frey, Violin, Talkie: "Walzerkrieg," sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, May 16, matinee at 1 p.m. and evening program at 5:30 p.m., at Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda.

Concert with solo and chorus, Soloist: Masaharu Konishi, Baritone, and Tokyo Chorus Groupe, directed by T. Kimura and H. Kitazawa, Saturday, May 16, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Concert by Musicans who graduated from Tokyo Academy of Music, in 1940, Sunday, May 17, at 7 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

Violin Recital by Hisako Tsuji, Tuesday, May 19 at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Vocal Recital by Sueko Hirahara, accompanied by Aiko Kurosawa at the piano, Wednesday, May 20, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Urimaru Nobechi, Thursday, May 21, at 7 p.m., at Meiji Seimei Hall.

Piano Recital by Makoto Kurokawa, accompaniment by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Thursday, May 21, at 7 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional game. Nagoya vs Hanshin Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

ADMIRAL KING SAYS ALLIES' STAND WEAK

Statement to Press Made in London Causes Big Sensation

DNB.

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—A considerable sensation was caused in England, according to Swedish reports, by the statement of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in Europe, Admiral Joseph E. King, at his first Press conference in London.

This statement is being commented upon at length by British papers and two points are especially stressed. Firstly, the decisive importance which the Admiral attached to the battle in the Atlantic and his admission that the development of this battle during the past two months had been everything but satisfactory. Secondly, Admiral King's declaration to the effect that all plans for an offensive action in Western Europe must be carefully weighed with regard to its risks.

This statement, as Swedish correspondents put it, supports all those circles and newspapers which are combating with ever stronger comments the idea advocated by the Beaverbrook press, of an "offensive at all costs."

With the exception of the News Chronicie, most of the leading newspapers are opposed to the slogan of an "offensive at all costs" now representing the ideas of the British Government that the dangers and possibilities which might arise from an offensive in the West have to be very carefully examined before any rash action is taken, and that everything depends on the outcome of the battle in the East.

This view, in the opinion of the Dagens Nyheter, is being adopted more and more by British Cabinet members and Government officials and public opinion in England is ready to await future developments although it certainly is not willing to wait very long.

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3 CROW AS AN INSURANCE CANVASSER, a Japanese cartoon of two reels
4. TRIP OVER GERMANY, a German R.D.V. picture
5. NIPPON NEWS, No. 101, a rapid occupation of Mandalay by Japanese forces

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SAVINGS CAMPAIGN ACHIEVES SUCCESS

Through Public Cooperation Horizontal Swell of ¥16,020,000,000 Attained

PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

Reserve Funds Promised for Subscription to Government Bonds

Owing to the redoubled cooperation of the people in the smoother carrying out of the public financing, the national savings encouragement campaign for the 1941-2 fiscal year achieved such successful results that a horizontal swell of ¥16,020,000,000 was seen in Japan Proper and the colonies, according to an announcement made Wednesday by the Finance Ministry. Especially remarkable was the upward curve since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The figure for the 1941-2 fiscal year shows an increase of ¥3,203,000,000 in comparison with the previous fiscal year, but a drop of ¥980,000,000 below the goal of the savings encouragement move for the 1941-2 fiscal year. The savings goal for the year was set at ¥17,000,000,000 in expectation that ¥11,000,000,000 of Government bonds would be issued between April 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, but the actual bonds floatation was recorded at ¥10,191,000,000. Inactive spendings of the Government following the decrease of bond issues is understood to be most responsible for this for which the actual savings are slightly lower than the goal.

Deposits Swing Up

Following are the statistics of the increasing trend of various deposits and savings for the last two fiscal years: (In ¥1,000,000.)

	1941	1940
Postal savings	2,052	1,715
Premium of postal life insurance	405	332
Instalment deposits in postal annuity	170	80
Bank deposits and savings	6,126	4,981
Savings in credit associations	1,507	1,259
Money in trust	444	323
Funds of life insurance underwriters	1,057	767
Funds of mutual-financing companies	226	196
Investments in securities	4,033	3,164
Total	16,020	12,817

People Cooperate

The increasing trend of the national savings was sped up since Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire. A remarkable increase of ¥6,829,000,000 was made during the four-month period between December, 1941, and March, 1942. The figure is 67.7 per cent or ¥2,757,000,000 more than that for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. This noticeably upward swing is interpreted by economic leaders as clearly showing the wholehearted cooperation of the people in the early prosecution of the current war. The extent to which the savings encouragement movement was successfully carried out is shown in the following tables for the 1941-2 fiscal year: (In ¥1,000,000.)

	Fourth quarter	First-third quarter
Postal savings	827	1,225
Premium of postal life insurance	94	311
Instalment deposits in postal annuity	47	121
Bank deposits and savings	979	5,147
Savings in credit associations	330	1,177
Money in trust	101	343
Funds of life insurance underwriters	293	764
Funds of mutual-financing firms	62	164
Investments in securities	1,310	2,723
Total	4,045	11,975

For Bonds Subscription

The Chugai reports in this connection that the Central Union of Cooperative Societies set the 1942 goal of the savings encouragement campaign of its constituent societies at ¥2,200,000,000 at a general meeting of the union held Tuesday. The meeting was also attended, as observers, by Takeshi Ujiie, vice-director of the Savings Encouragement Bureau of the Finance Ministry and other officials of the Finance Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

It was also agreed by the conferees that as much as possible of the reserve funds of cooperative societies would be appropriated for subscription to Government bonds.

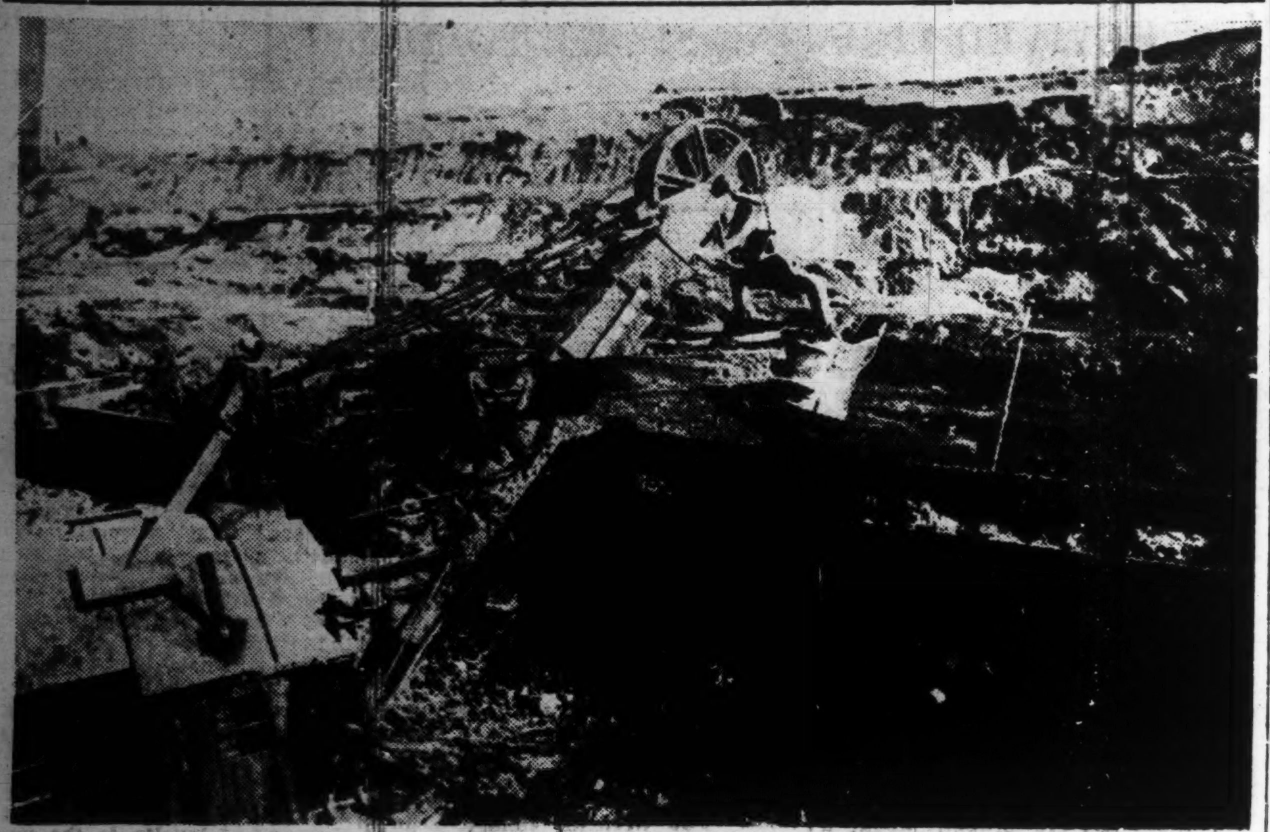
Gold Mines in Manchoukuo

Manchoukuo was early known throughout the world as a placer gold producing country, the districts being spread over a wide area along the valleys of the large rivers of North Manchoukuo. Recently gold mines have been opened up in the mountains, mostly in South Manchoukuo in the provinces of Jehol, Chientao and Kirin, where deposits of gold ore richer than those of the gold mines in Chosen are found. In the period when Manchoukuo was under the old regimes of China, placer gold mining flourished in Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, which came to the new State of Manchoukuo as an important legacy.

Deer-Raising for Drugs

Deer-raising in Manchoukuo is carried on only in parts of Kirin, Fengtien, Heiho and Jehol provinces, for making highly valued drugs obtainable from the antlers. Besides the above animal, Angora rabbits are raised for their wool, which is better than camel-hair in quality and is used for making high-grade hats and fabrics. The raising of silver foxes for exportation abroad is also under experimentation.

Mining in Manchoukuo



Coal is one of the chief factors of industry and without its smooth supply almost all branches of industry will be paralyzed. Since the outbreak of the war the place of the mineral in the economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has steadily been mounting in importance in concert with the progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign. Co-Prosperity countries, however turn out coal more than enough to meet the increasing demand from themselves. Manchoukuo, famous for its possession of many open mines (as shown in this photo) is the greatest producing country in East Asia and coal output there is one of the best varieties in the world. Manchuria coal is vital especially for Japan's iron manufacturing industry. For this reason the most importance was attached, in the second Industrial Plan of Manchoukuo which started this year, to the expansion of good-quality coal output.

MITSUBISHI HEAVY TO DOUBLE CAPITAL

Goal to Be ¥480,000,000 Charging ¥12.50 Per Share for First Installment

It is expected that the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries will double their authorized capital to ¥480,000,000, according to the Chugai Shogyo, charging ¥12.50 per share of new issue for the first installment on July 1, which will total ¥60,000,000.

Simultaneously with the increase of the capital, continues the daily, Mitsubishi-sha their parent company will have a preferential quota of over 2,060,000 new shares of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the rest of the shareholders will have a total quota of 1,800,000 new shares at the rate of 1½ to the old issue, whereas the balance, approximately 260,000 shares will be taken care of by the parent company.

In proportion to the expansion of their enterprise, the parent company will charge the final installment of ¥12.50 per share of new issue during the first half of 1943, totaling ¥30,000,000, by way of replenishing their working funds. In the hope of stabilizing the foundation of this concern, a decision has been reached by the parent company to reduce their subsequent dividend to 6 per cent instead of 8 per cent as hithertofore, concludes the daily.

Deluged With Heavy Orders

The pressure of business the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is now experiencing is astonishing, according to the Economist, a financial weekly published by the Osaka Mainichi. Their gross revenue as shown by their balance sheet of last December reveals a total of $287,971,000.

In spite of the large volume of business scored by this concern, their factories are virtually deluged with huge orders which they cannot very well execute in time. The fact is, the balance orders they have on hand will be brought over to the next term.

It goes without saying that their pressure of business reflects on the unprecedented expansion of our munitions industries since the outbreak of the China Affair, for it is not confined to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. It is universally admitted, however, that this concern has no equal from the viewpoint of efficiency and capacity of production. Moreover, they are substantially supported by the Mitsubishi family, financial magnates in Japan, and are, therefore, looked upon as the most reliable makers in point of equipment and technical skill. They are assured of enough labor and plentiful supplies of materials needed. Their annual dividend of 7 per cent will be maintained for many years to come.

They are now entrusted with a mission to operate a certain shipbuilding yard in the South. To fulfil this mission, they are in need of new funds which they have estimated at ¥200,000,000. In view, however, of their ever-increasing scope of enterprise, they will probably be induced to increase their capital further in a year or two.

TO CONTROL PAPER GOODS

Council Will Discuss Plans at Saturday Meeting

In order to assure the smooth operation of the materials mobilization program, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to control the production and distribution of paper string, paper cord, and other articles made from paper, according to a Domei report.

Concrete plans for the projected control of paper products will be discussed on Saturday at the Fibrous Industrial Control Council headquarters.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.6	+ .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.9	+ .50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	+ .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

GROWERS OF COTTON TO GO TO SOUTH AREA

Enterprisers and Technicians to Be Selected From Leading Firms in Japan

With a view to realizing the much needed self-sufficiency in cotton in the sphere of the Greater East Asia, the Overseas Ministry this time has decided to send to the Southern Regions a number of leading enterprisers and technicians for cotton plantation, reports Domei.

The enterprisers and technicians are to be selected from among the members of the Toyo Development Company, the Taiwan Development Company, the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, the Fuji Spinning Company, the Yamato Spinning Company, the Kurashiki Spinning Concern, and several other influential spinning companies.

With the exception of the Philippines, the season for sowing cotton seed has passed in most parts of the Southern Regions such as Borneo, Java and Burma, so that cotton seed will be sown in the Philippines only during the period from September to October this year.

Five-Year Plan

With a view to realizing the much needed self-sufficiency of cotton in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the authorities concerned have published their five-year plan of cotton production boosting in the regions extending over the Philippines, Borneo, Java and Burma, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi together with the following comments:

"According to the directions of the Army Office, it has been decided by the Overseas Office to dispatch a party of leading enterprisers and competent technicians to the Southern areas for cotton plantation.

Firms to South

"The party will be made up of the members of the Toyo Development Company, the Taiwan Development Company, the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi interests, and several other influential cotton spinning companies, including the Kanegafuchi, Toyo, Nippon, Fuji, Yamato, Kurashiki, etc.

"With the exception of the Philippines, the cotton seed sowing season has passed in most parts of the Southern Regions. It is for this reason that the Philippines has been singled out for cotton seed sowing from September to October this year."

The nation hopes for a marked increase of cotton-stuff supplies in the future now that the authorities' five-year plan for cotton production has been extended to the Southern areas in parallel with the progress of a similar enterprise in the Japanese-occupied areas in China.

To Up Tobacco Growth

To meet the tobacco shortage caused by restriction in leaf tobacco imports in accordance with the revised Customs tariff in effect since January 1938, the Manchoukuo Government plans to increase its tobacco land by 43,000 hectares in Antung, Fengtien, Chinchow, Jehol, Kirin, Chientao, Pinkiang and Mutenkiang provinces, which are suitable for tobacco cultivation.

VARIOUS OIL FIRMS TO BE CONSOLIDATED

New Corporation Will Have Authority to Act as Agency For Raw Materials

With a view to consolidating the various industries of animal oils, vegetable oils and fats in Japan, a round-table conference was held Monday at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the presence of a number of competent authorities and representatives of various oil concerns. As a result, basic plans were mapped out and agreed upon to reorganize the existing industries into a consolidated unit, reports the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo.

According to the basic statutes, the Nippon Bean Oil Control Co., the Nippon Oil and Fat Control Co., the Fish Delivery Control Co. and the Nippon Copra Control Co. will be merged into a new corporation under the title "Teikoku Yuryo Tosei Kabushiki Kaisha" (Imperial Oil and Fat Control Co., Ltd.) with a new capital of ¥32,500,000. Upon the formation of this corporation, oils and fats now exempted from control shall be likewise controlled.

To Act as Agency

It was formally agreed in the course of the conference that the new corporation will be invested with authority to act as an agency for supplies of materials and raw materials required by the various mills concerned. It was also agreed that the provisions of the General Mobilization Law and the control rules based on the Emergency Measure Law, both of which have hitherto been functioning, shall be properly modified in conformity with the essential idea of the General Mobilization Law, continues the Chugai Shogyo.

It is expected that the new corporation will be formally established to commence business about next September with its shares allotted to the four companies at the rate of one of their respective shares.

Comments Invited

With due respect paid to the civilians' desires, the authorities are prepared to invite frank comments from the people as to the oils and fats hitherto exempted from control, such as bean-cake oil and others.

It is said that the new corporation will assume the agency for supplies of materials needed for the industries prior to its formal esablishment.

The basic statutes include the following stipulations:

1. Purchase and sale of raw materials of animal oils and vegetable oils, caster seeds and other raw materials of vegetable oils, and also purchase and sale of caster oils.
2. Importation of caster seeds and caster oils.
3. Supplies of materials required for production of animal oils and vegetable oils.

Hsian Coal Mine Important

The Hsian coal mine situated at a point seven kilometers from Hsian station on the Ping-Mei railway line in Fengtian Province, Manchoukuo, has coal deposits estimated at 270,000,000 metric tons. It is one of the earliest mines operated by the Manchuria Coal Mining Company and is the next in importance to the Fuhsin coalfield in the production of coals required by the Five-Year Industrial Plan.

Mechanical Farming Used

Heavy rains which come around autumn in North Manchoukuo present a threatening danger to mechanical farming, one that cannot be dismissed lightly. In the case of wheat cultivation the use of a combine for harvesting and threshing saves much time, effort and expense, a device which is virtually indispensable, but when there is heavy rainfall, 'his machinery cannot be operated at all.

PREMIER'S SPEECH IMPRESSES MARKET

Upward Swing Taken as Dealers Rush to Purchase Munitions Wares

The Premier's speech at the third general meeting of the Arms Industry Association Tuesday in which he emphasized the necessity of early strengthening Japan's national defense deeply impressed dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday so that they rushed to bull munitions wares. Uraga Dock, for example, reached a high of ¥101.10 in the long-term section.

A jump of about ¥2.00 was seeen in Hitachi Iron Works, Ikegai Iron Works, Kokura Steel Works, Komatsu Iron Works, Japan Arms, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, Dai-Nippon Explosives, Asahi Glass, Ikegai Automobiles, Yamato Spinning and Osaka Ceramics Cement. A calm tendency, however, pervaded Tokyo Exchange and its new.

Affected by the upward swing of Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, Mitsubishi Mining rose ¥0.80 in the long-term section and transactions in Mitsubishi Trading were exceedingly brisk in the spot market.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.80, N.Y.K. ¥104.20, its new ¥89.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.90 and its new ¥98.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.9	d .3	65.8	65.6
Do. new (25)	....	u .3	36.8	37.1
Kane'fuchi Spin n (25)	99.5	u .7	99.9	100.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.8	....	41.0	40.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	u .8	73.9	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K., new ($37\frac{1}{2}$)	90.4	....	....	....
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	....	96.2
Do. new ($37\frac{1}{2}$)	95.9	u .2	96.0	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.3	u .4	....	84
Do. new (25)	55.7	u .3	55.5	56.1
Uraga Dock (50)	98.6	u .6	99.1	99.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.5	d .9	81.3	82.3
Hitachi Works (50)	75.9	u .7	76.6	77.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Short-Term Market

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.5	132.6	132.5	131.8
N. Y. K., old	....	104.1	104.1	104.2
N. Y. K., new	90.2	90.3	90.2	98.3
Kane'fuchi Spin n	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.4	91.4	91.4	90.1
Osaka Stock, new	....	72.5	72.5	71.9
Japan Steel Tube	76.3	76.4	76.2	74.5
Japan Oil	78.5	78.6	78.5	78.0
S. M. Railway	71.5	....	....	71.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	109.0	108.9	108.6	108.6
Hitachi Works	75.9	76.0	75.9	75.9
Japan Mining	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
Manchurian Ind.	60.1	60.2	60.0	60.0

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE TO UNDERGO BIG CHANGE

Germany to Formalize Legislative System for Raising Cereals, Vegetables

The Lantvit, a German paper, predicts that the agricultural industries involving whole Europe will undergo an epoch making transformation this year, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin of May 4. The relative article is interpreted to the following effect:

In the capacity of her leadership in agriculture as well, Germany is expected to formalize a registrative system for agricultural administration in connection with staple food stuffs, such as cereals and vegetables.

It is also expected that the German Government will encourage farmers to spring harvest more cereals and vegetables in the German-occupied zones, including France, Holland and Scandinavia. Whereas the acreage of potato and cereal plantations in France were nearly doubled last year, the Government now intends to extend it to 50,000 acres.

An equally encouraging phenomenon is noticeable in Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway. But these countries are restraining from the outlet of their products to other regions for fear of spoiling their self-sufficing policy.

The German-occupied regions in southeastern Europe are likewise boosting the output of agricultural products according to their self-governing laws but their interest is now focussed on increasing of fiber products as well as fats.

Incidentally the German Government is now redoubling their efforts to distribute vegetable seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements together with the creation of commercial agents.

Grain for Emergency

In accordance with the regulation of August 31, 1935, for the Control of Public Granaries, a sum of ¥3,000,000 is being distributed throughout Manchoukuo as funds and subsidies for building necessary granaries. The regulation enables each "hsien" or county to collect grain from the people and store it for emergency relief and other similar purposes, particularly, in cases of disaster or calamity or for supplying the poor with foodstuffs or furnishing them with needed funds.

Bill Clearings

May 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	302,303	198,425
Balance	44,126	14,387

Wartime Financial Situation in Britain And U.S. Strained With Taxes Increased

With a large deficit of approximately £2,690,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941-42 the wartime financial position of Britain is in a very strained condition, while the United States is being compelled to increase taxation time and again owing to the ridiculously huge spending program of the Government, according to the latest issue of the Economist.

The national expenditure of Britain for the fiscal year 1941-42 which ended in March amounted to £4,770,000,000, while the national revenue for the same period is generally considered to have reached only £2,080,000,000, thereby creating a deficit of approximately £2,690,000,000.

In September, 1939, soon after the outbreak of the European War, the British Parliament approved a war expenditure of £500,000,000, and even including this war appropriation the national expenditure of Britain for the fiscal year 1939-40 amounted to only £1,833,000,000, while the British budget compiled in April, 1940, for the wartime fiscal year 1940-41 also showed a total expenditure of only £2,666,000,000 including the £2,000,000,000 for national defense appropriation and the deficit registered only £1,432,000,000.

Finances Jump

However, with the fall of the Chamberlain Cabinet and the birth of the Churchill Cabinet owing to the sweeping victory of Germany on the European Continent in the period between spring and summer of 1940, a wholesale revision of the financial policy of Sir John Simon, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was effected by the newly-appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, and after the so-called 1940 July Budget British finances began to mount up by leaps and bounds.

In the so-called July Budget Sir Kingsley Wood made a supplementary appropriation of £800,000,000 for national defense, with the result that the total amount of expenditure for the fiscal year 1940-41 increased to £3,466,000,000, thereby increasing the deficit to £2,100,000,000 from £1,400,000,000 in the April Budget. Sir Kingsley Wood again increased to £3,466,000,000 thereby of £1,000,000,000 on October 15, 1940. Thus the actual total amount of expenditure for the fiscal year 1940-41 which ended in March, 1941, aggregated £3,867,000,000 against the national revenue of £1,409,000,000, resulting in the huge deficit of £2,458,000,000.

Deficit Increased

At first the budget for the fiscal year 1941-42 was compiled with an estimated expenditure of £4,200,000,000 in round figures and an estimated revenue of £1,786,000,000 with a deficit of £2,420,000,000. However, owing to the introduction of repeated supplementary budgets the deficit mounted up as shown above. For the sources of income to meet the figures in red may be named increases in the issuance of War and Defense Bonds, savings bonds and increases in other Government debts, including deposits in the Exchequer. The total amount of floating debts of the British Government in July, 1940, when the European War assumed serious proportions with the conquest of European nations by Germany and with the participation of Italy on the side of Germany, reached £1,800,000,000. However, at the end of February of this year the total amount of these floating debts increased to £3,430,000,000.

More Taxes Imposed

According to the announcement of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the total expenditure for the fiscal year 1941-42 which began from April of this year is put at £4,500,000,000 as against the total amount of estimated revenue of £2,400,000,000 which creates a deficit of £2,100,000,000, thereby showing little difference from the deficit of the preceding fiscal year. In order to meet this deficit the British Government increased taxes centering around indirect taxation. Since the outbreak of the current World War the British Government repeatedly increased taxation, the first of which was effected in September 1939 revolving around direct taxes, the second in April 1940 with tariff, income and consumption taxes for the principal items of increases, the third in July 1940 with direct and indirect taxation for the principal items, the fourth in October 1940 with the creation of a new purchase tax and the fifth in April 1941 the direct taxation for the chief item of increase. The last increase in the income tax is generally considered to be the highest limit the British public can afford. Reflecting this, although a big increase was made in the indirect taxation recently, the tax exemption point of income tax was raised from 37s 6d to £2 per week in the case of bachelors, and from £2 17s 0d to £3 0s 0d in the case of married men. Consumption taxes were increased on tobacco, beer, whisky and other alchoholic beverages which were repeatedly made the object of increased taxation since the outbreak of the current World War. In addition the amusement tax has been increased 100 per cent. The purchase tax on pure silk, lace, toilet articles, wool and leather articles has been raised from 33 per cent to 66 per cent.

U.S. Expense Swelling

The national expenditure of the United States since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia by months amounted in December of last year to $1,800,000,000, in January this year to $2,100,000,000, in February to $2,300,000,000 and in March to $3,000,000,000, aggregating in all $9,200,000,000 which will make the United States annual expenditure at this ratio $36,800,000,000. These huge figures make a tremendous difference as compared with the total expenditure of the United States in the fiscal year 1939-40 which amounted to only $8,900,000,000 and the total expenditure in the fiscal year 1940-41 which reached only $12,700,000.

According to the estimate published by the United States Office of Budget and Finance on June 1, 1941, the total amount of expenditure for the fiscal year from July 1941 to June 1942 is put at $22,200,000,000. In the past, it has always been the case with the United States Budget that, in spite of the large figures carried in the budget for expenditure, the real spending was not done to the full extent of the budget figures. For instance, despite the fact that a large spending program was passed by Congress, the actual amount of contracts placed by the Government was far less than the original plan and the actual payments were still far less. Therefore, the enormous increase in the Government's payments as shown above reflects fully the frantic effort of the United States for increased production of munitions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Issues Bonds

In 1940 the deficit in the financial budget of the United States was checked at $5,000,000,000, but on account of the large Government spending program it is generally expected in the United States that a great accumulation of Government bonds will be seen in the future. According to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt is trying to keep the issuance of Government bonds down to the $2,000,000,000 level per month for the present fiscal year and to $3,000,000,000 level per month for the next fiscal year.

The limit of bond issue in the United States was raised to $65,000,000,000 in February 1941, but it was again pushed up to $125,000,000,000. At present Congress is deliberating upon a tax increase of $7,600,000,000.

Auto Corps of Value

The automobile corps of Manchoukuo today consists of several independent units, each with a considerable number of cars. Since its organization the corps has distinguished itself by transporting troops, provisions and ammunition in anti-bandit campaigns in the Tungpientao and Sankiang districts, in the border fighting in the Nomonhan region, and in hostilities in North China and Inner Mongolia.

TO FORM CONTROL BODY

Nation-Wide Monetary Association To Be Set Up

Parallel with the formation of control associations to be realized according to the classification of the members' respective line of business on May 14 the Finance Ministry is expected to order the parties concerned to complete the formation of the nation-wide monetary control association by the end of this month, comprised of nine members of the first-mentioned association and seven chartered banks; Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Development Bank, Bank of Taiwan and Bank of Chosen and other eligible auxiliary banks all over the country.

The nation-wide monetary control association will conduct its business under its directors whose seats will be taken up by the President of the Bank of Japan and some influential civilians interested.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

Whither Australia?

British High Commissioner Ronald Cross in Australia, according to a Melbourne report, is quoted to have stated that inasmuch as Britain, with all her intention of aiding Australia, is unable to dispatch reinforcements on account of shipping shortage, the Commonwealth should turn to the United States for help. The High Commissioner's statement is a frank admission that Britain is no longer in a position to guarantee Australia's security. Britain's impotence and her abject admission thereof must be seen in the light of the war that has progressed in East Asia.

The United States has always taken a lively interest in Australia as a factor in the economic zone under her own influence. This policy has not seldom brought American interests into conflict with British. In 1936, for instance, the Australian Government adopted what was known as a trade diversion policy. This policy under British inspiration aimed to curtail trade with the United States by introducing control and license systems for imports and by the same stroke to divert Australian trade with the United States to the British market. The license system for imports has been applied chiefly with regard to cotton, rayon textiles, and automobile chassis. Japan and the United States, which were most affected by the system, retaliated, the former by boycotting Australian wool and the latter by imposing special additional duties on Australian goods, restricting imports from that country to some extent, and eliminating her from the list of most favored nations.

In spite of such means taken to check the trade between Australia and the United States, their economic relations continued to develop. This relationship even grew closer under continued acceleration. Except for the year 1938 when the external trade of the United States suffered drastic declines in all directions, Australia has steadily grown in importance in the overseas trade of the United States. A marked improvement was shown in 1939. American exports to Australia for the first nine months of the same year amounted to $43,788,000 and exports for the same months of the following year to $57,129,000.

Among the American exports to Australia items of major importance are industrial machines, agricultural machines and tools, and petroleum. The export of the fuel substantially gained from $3,700,000 for the first six months of the year 1939 to $6,900,000 for the first six months of 1940. Exports of semi-manufactured products for the first half of 1940 amounted to approximately $800,000 or a two-fold gain over the corresponding period of the previous year. For the term under review the exports of aircraft amounted to $8,300,000, a 40-fold gain over the same months of the previous year. Taken as a whole, American exports to Australia for the period from January to September, 1940, registered a gain of approximately $13 million over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The great bulk of American investment in Australia is seen in the form of Government loans. The gross sum loaned to Australia and New Zealand, as of June 1940, amounted to $244 million. This sum consisted in the main of long-term loans to the Commonwealth Government and municipal bodies. The yields to the American Government from these loans gained from 1 per cent of the total investment for 1930 to approximately $6 million or 2.7 per cent for 1938.

The amount of yields itself is almost negligible. But its importance is seen in the fact that the vested American interests in Australia surpass in value American investments in any other part of the Pacific area. Industrial enterprises of American affiliations as of the end of 1936 were 94 in number, their aggregate capital amounting to $89 million. Among these enterprises the most imposing in scale are the Chrysler and Ford plants. General Motors recently established at Pagewood, New South Wales, a plant on a grandiose scale at the capital outlay of $270,000. Goodyear operates a large plant for the manufacture of tires.

These few instances will be sufficient to show how Australia has developed as a field for American industries. The relations between Australia and the United States have become even closer since the outbreak of the war. This trend testifies to the fact that Australia is passing from the British to the United States control. The outbreak of war in Europe has provided a superb opportunity for the United States to gather Australia into her own fold of economic control. The War of Greater East Asia has had the result of further weakening Britain's hold upon Australia. Today Britain is no longer capable of assuring the security of the Commonwealth. Britain is too impotent to maintain her hold. Australia has fallen into the lap of the awaiting United States. American imperialism is all but ready to close its hands over the long coveted prize.

However, it would be wrong to reckon without due estimate of the altered situation over the Pacific area, which has undergone a fundamental change in consequence of the War of Greater East Asia. Japan is potent enough to oppose American imperialism's invasion over Australia. Australia, for her part, should realize that she is at length given a chance to break off from the bondage of British influence and reject the interference of American imperialism. The people of Australia should realize that they now have in their hands their national destiny to develop, by their own effort and for their own interest. Australia may hope to realize her legitimate claim to independent existence and prosperity only as a partner in the co-prosperity program of East Asia.

Religion of Thailand

Buddhism is the prevailing religion of the Thai and Laos but the Malays of the peninsula are Mohammedans. Buddhism in Thailand is tinged by Burmese and Singhalese influences and in the remote country districts by spirit-worship characteristic of the Ka and hill peoples of Indo-China. In Bangkok Brahmanical influence is still noticeable and Brahman priests assist at all acts of public importance. The Thai, as Southern Buddhists, pride themselves on their orthodoxy and since Burma and Ceylon have ceased to be independent, the King of Thailand is regarded as the sole surviving defender of the faith.

A close connection exists between the laity and priesthood for the Buddhist rule prescribing that every man should enter the priesthood for at least two months is almost universally observed. The accounts given as to the profligacy and immorality in the monasteries are exaggerated. Many of the temples are under the direct supervision of the King and in these a stricter rule of life is observed. Some of the priests are learned in the Buddhist scriptures and most of the Pali scholarship in Siam is to be found in the monasteries.

There is little public worship. On the day set apart for worship (Wan Phra, or "Day of the Lord") the attendance at the temple is small and consists mostly of women. Religious and semi-religious ceremonies play a large part in Siamese life. Few weeks pass without some function or procession. The cremations of great people, often lasting several days, are the occasion of public festivities and are celebrated with processions, theatrical shows, illuminations and fireworks.

Hsinking's Climate Much Like That of Tokyo

The climate of the city nearly resembles that of Tokyo, July being the hottest month of the year. The temperature begins to fall about the middle of August, sometimes declining as low as 30 d. below zero in winter.

A Year Ago Today

May 7, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Two pacts of extreme importance were concluded between Japan and France in Tokyo. They were the Convention of Establishment and Navigation and the Agreement Concerning Customs, Tariff, Trade and Method of Payment. Both agreements, dealing with economic matters, related to French Indo-China.

The pacts were signed by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Ambassador Hajime Matsumiya on behalf of Japan and by Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry and Chief Delegate Rene Robin, former Governor-General of French Indo-China, on behalf of France. The ceremony took place in the dining-room of the Foreign Minister's official residence.

Immediately following the signing of the convention and the agreement, Foreign Minister Matsuoka delivered an address, congratulating the conclusion of the economic negotiations, and expressing his firm belief that the newly signed Japanese-French Indo-China agreements would further tighten the friendly relations between the two nations.

A total of 122 aviators, including 11 from the United States and the remainder mostly Britons, presumably had been lost ferrying America-made bombers across the Atlantic to Britain, it was announced officially in Ottawa, Canada. The announcement also stated that the sinking of British and allied ships in the Atlantic had been attributed to enemy action.

Following the decision on the fundamental policy for the creation of the civil service inquiry commission, which was made at the regular session of the Cabinet, Home Minister Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma clarified his views on the new official structure.

Baron Hiranuma stated that the unnecessary revision of the system should be withheld as much as possible in order not to cause stagnation of business of the officials in wartime, and that the inquiry commission quickly put its decisons in practice, in view of the fact that commissions are apt to waste time merely in inquiries.

LOYALISTS INFLUENCED PROFOUNDLY BY AIZAWA

Book Entitled Shin-ron Was Read By Many Ardent Patriots

Among the greatest books which exerted a tremendous influence on thinking in the later years of the Tokugawa period is stated to be Shin-ron—New Doctrine—which was written by Seishi-sai Aizawa, the most illustrious scholar of the Mito School.

The book was written in the eighth year of Bunsei or 1825 when the author was 44 years old. The draft was handed to the lord of the Mito clan, Tokugawa Nariaki, through the good offices of his master, Yukoku Fujita. Although the lord praised the new book, he advised the author not to publish it as it would enrage the Shogunate authorities.

Thus, it happened that only intimate friends of Aizawa received copies of the book. Yukoku Fujita specifically told his son, Toko, who was then 20 years old, to read and re-read every word of that sensational book.

Nariaki Impressed

Subsequently, Tokugawa Nariaki was reproached by the Shogunate for his ideas and Aizawa also was confined in his house for four years. Thus it was 20 years later or in 1857 that Shin-ron was published.

Even during the period of his confinement, however, the pupils of Aizawa's private school took copies of this book. When Aizawa learned that it was read to the then Rochu, Masahiro Abe, the second highest official of the Shogunate, Aizawa was overjoyed, hoping that his idea would enlighten the Shogunate officials of the National Defense Department.

Book Widely Read

A Shogunate official, then in the post of the Governor of Nara, on receiving the first edition of Shin-ron, wrote in his diary as follows:

"I read the book entitled Shin-ron till late last night for the second time. . . . The author has an excellent knowledge of military arts, intelligence and insight. He is well versed in the conditions of China and other foreign countries, to say nothing of his extensive knowledge of Japan. He must be an erudite as well as a great man.

"I am acquainted with almost all of the prominent persons of the Mito clan. There would be no man who could have written such a marvelous book other than Toko Fujita. I should like to ascertain who is the writer. (The book was published without the name of the author.)

"Among the seven chapters, the one entitled 'The conditions of foreign people' is the best. The chapter dealing with national defense would occupy second place."

Shin-ron was read also by the Emperor Komei. It was the rule in those days that the Emperor should read Jokan Seiyo (a Chinese classic dealing with the political affairs in the Jokan Era) and Kokyo (also a Chinese classic on moral precepts). Lord Sanetsumu Sanjo, the then Imperial Household Minister, however, secretly presented Shin-ron to the Emperor.

Inspires Toko Fujita

Meanwhile, it was read widely by the loyalists and scholars of the age. Toko Fujita wrote in his letter as follows, "Shin-ron has recently come to be widely read and greatly praised. It is a matter of profound felicitation." Kuniomi Hirano, another patriot, also writes in his book that, deeply impressed by the Shin-ron, he gave up smoking and devoted himself to military training.

Shigenobu Tsurumine, a prominent scholar of that age, who was versed in Japanese, Chinese, Indian and Dutch classics, commented on the Shin-ron as follows:

"Shin-ron well reveals the conditions of China and other foreign countries and also the guiding principle of national defense. Those who fail to read this book will never be able to know the fundamental policy of the country nor to have a definite idea on national defense."

The precepts and teachings of Aizawa inspired loyalists profoundly and spurred the Meiji Restoration.

Gems of Truth

We are all of us more or less echoes, repeating involuntarily the virtues, the defects, the movements, and the characters of those among whom we live.—Joubert

• • •

Examples of vicious courses, practised in a domestic circle, corrupt more readily and more deeply, when we behold them in persons of authority.—Juvenal

• • •

Live with wolves, and you will learn to howl.—Spanish Proverb.

• • •

A world of mischief may be done by a single example of avarice or luxury—One voluptuous palate makes many more.—Seneca

• • •

Whatever parent gives his children good instruction, and sets them at the same time a bad example, may be considered as bringing them food in one hand, and poison in the other.—Balguy

• • •

A perfection in which the characters of beauty and intelligence are both present; which unites . . . the two noblest of things, as Swift calls them,—"sweetness and light."—M. Arnold (1867)

• • •

We, because we have braced the moral fiber, are not on that account in the right way, if at the same time the idea of beauty, harmony and complete human perfection is wanting or misapprehended amongst us.—M. Arnold (1867)

• • •

The idea of perfection as a general expansion of the human family is at variance with our strong individualism. . . So culture has a rough task in this country, and its preachers have, and are likely long to have, a hard time of it.—M. Arnold (1867)

EPISODES WHEN SONGS AT FRONT REVIVED FIGHTING SPIRIT TOLD

Kimi-ga-yo Inspired Many Japanese During Period of Meiji Restoration

By AMAR LAHIRI

In time of war, patriotic songs play an important role to sustain the virility of the people both in the war zone and on the home front. Down through the corridor of time, armed conflicts between nations have brought to light the fact that martial songs have been utilized to spur the fighting sentiment of the soldiers. And even during political revolutions or for the purpose of overthrowing a dynastic or monarchial rule, songs symbolizing a new nationalist fervor have been used as weapons to arrest mass support.

When the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen started his National Revolution in China to cause the downfall of the Ching dynasty, new patriotic songs played a significant part to rouse the nationalist sentiment of the younger generation. In Japan the popularity of the national anthem "Kimi-Ga-Yo" at the very beginning of the Meiji era brought about a new awakening in the country. In India the composition of the song "Bandemataram" (Hail, Mother India) by Guru Bankimchandra initiated the era of independence movement in the country. Sree Arabinda Ghosh, referring to this song as the elixir of freedom, says:

Song of India

"Among the Rishis of the later age we have at last realized that we must include the name of the man who gave us the reviving mantra which is creating a new India, the mantra Bandemataram."

Bandemataram has the same spiritual vigor of "La Marseilles" of France. A. G. Gardiner says that La Marseilles sang Europe free. In the same way it can be said that Bandemataram has already sung India free. The force of national anthems is something which cannot be measured or measurable; their power does not lean on any material combination, because it is vital and intangible like the soul.

All the nations of the world have their own patriotic songs. In time of peace they remain as constant reminders of national will and strength. And in time of war they infuse a death-defying spirit into the minds of soldiers and toilers. The former singing march songs charge into death to win glory for the nation. The latter humming patriotic tunes loyally perform their duty behind the gun.

In the last World War, martial airs were used extensively to whet the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the belligerent nations. While La Marseilles became the motto of French victory, British soldiers singing "Its a long long way to Tipperary" held on to the western front. German troops piping "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles" hurled themselves against the Allied war machine to the accompaniment of "Wir muessen siegen." Then came the American rifle-bearers with "Over There" on their lips.

Inspiring Japanese Airs

Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan, too, has been paying utmost attention to the composition of patriotic and march songs. The role of Japanese music in war was vividly exposed during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. As a Japanese detachment was facing annihilation, being hemmed in by a superior enemy contingent at a hamlet near Heijo in Chosen, a soldier suddenly animated by a strong sense of patriotism loudly sang the Japanese song which was sung by the Samurai to destroy the attacking hordes of Kubali Khan in the Kamakura period. This revived the courage of the Japanese troops who furiously attacked the enemy forces putting them to rout. This occasion is said to have been the first time when Japan used songs in battlefields in modern times.

During the Russo-Japanese war "Kimi-Ga-Yo" and newly-composed battle songs were sung by the Japanese soldiers to win victory. When the Japanese Combined Fleet left to attack the Baltic Armada of Czarist Russia, the Sayonara occasion at the Sasebo Naval base was marked by the crescendo of "Warship March," which not only inspired the sailors with a sense of super-patriotism, but made them confident of success.

New Song Emerges

Close on the heels of the Manchurian incident, when the Shanghai incident broke out in 1932, Japanese troops marched from Woosung singing "Tekiwa ikuman aritotemo," and thus with courage and determination they defeated the Chinese contingents. With the start of the China affair, "Miyo tokai no sora akete" became the vehicle of heroic expression. Since then a large number of military songs are being sung by the Japanese Forces. The strange fact is that side by side with these war songs, various compositions revealing kindness to war sufferers, prisoners and kindred races have come to the surface. An ode to horses has been composed to immortalize the role of assistance of the horses in war zones. Moreover, songs urging Sino-Japanese unity and Asiatic revival are being increasingly sung along with the progress of the current war.

Today when war has become the main agency of peace, the importance of war music is more than obvious. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy have come to recognize war songs as one arm of military operations. The German victory song paved the war for bloodless occupation of Oslo during the Norwegian campaign. And in Lybia, Fascist combatants are continuously repelling the advances of British forces singing the songs of new Roman glory.

To Win or Die

It has to be admitted that the war song is the unseen deadly weapon in the hands of the fighter. The moment a soldier feels disheartened, a strain of a patriotic march reaches his ears and he at once becomes revived to fight till he wins or dies. Each nation composes its war songs thoroughly, probing into the sentiment and feeling of its people. This is the reason why they are always emotive, supplying a subconscious courage to stand for national right and justice.

The outbreak of hostilities in Greater East Asia and the European war have changed the old-fashioned idea about patriotism and battle songs. War music has become total music. Its schematic arrangement has taken the tune of whistling of bullets and bursting of bombs. Victory has become its sole objective. The way which is being opened by the hammering of guns is being given a new complexion by the arrival of singing soldiers. Singing has indeed become an integral part of military life in all belligerent countries.

In the Periodicals

The People's Tribune, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 7-12, October-December, 1941 (in English). Publishers, the China United Press, Shanghai. Price ¥2.50. The contents: The President Wang Ching-wei Addresses the Nation; On the Significance of Events by Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity; the War of Greater East Asia, and the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang 6th Central Executive Committee.

Jitsugyo no Nippon; Vol. 45, No. 9 dated May 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers the Jitsugyo no Nippon-sha, Tokyo, Price 40 sen. Feature articles: How Do We Live? The Ideal of Japan's Politics by Prof Jikichiro Kawahara; Method of Replenishment of Vital Power by Dr. Naoki Sugita; The Spirit of "Hakko Iu" by Beiho Takashima; The Role of Various Control Companies and Development of Southern Regions by Kohei Koshi; Development of Financial Structure by Sei Tanuma; People Who Took Part in the Russo-Japanese War by Ikujiro Watanabe; The Tale of Admiral Hiroharu Kato by Kinjiro Ito; Coal and Oil by Sampu Harada; Financial and Government Circles; American and British Aircraft Carriers by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Nagamura; Disruption of British-India Parley and Its Future by Kikuji Yonezawa; and The War of Greater East Asia and the Stock Market by Kanji Fujiwara.

Toyo Keizai (The Oriental Economist); No. 2,019 dated May 2, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo Price 35 sen. Feature articles include The Bank of Japan Reorganized, Air Raid by U.S. Planes, Recalls the General Election, Adjustment Problem of Small and Medium Sized Business Enterprises, The First Phase of Reconstruction Work of Southern Countries, Development of Wartime Silk-Reeling Industry, and the Cardinal Point of the increased Production of Raw Cotton in Southern Regions.

—Of Things Japanese—

RICE-PLANTING FESTIVALS

By MOCK JOYA

At various shrines throughout the country rice-planting festivals are held during the months of May, June and July. The festival is quite old, and though it has lost much of the former elaborate features, it is still observed in many districts. Farmers in most districts will not plant rice in their own paddy fields until the rice-planting festival is held at their local shrines.

The time of the festival differs. At some places it is a festival of planting seed rice, while at others it is that of transplanting young rice plants. Then again it is often only a festive ceremony and no actual planting is done.

Originally the rice-planting ceremony developed from the ancient custom of villagers undertaking rice planting in the rice fields attached to their local shrines. As they made the occasion an annual village event, it came to be featured with singing, dancing and feasting, besides the original ceremonial aspects. Usually little girls dressed in Shinto ceremonial costumes receive rice plants from the shrine priest and hand them to older girls who are clothed in bright festive dresses who plant them in the field, amidst singing by villagers. After the ceremonial planting all enjoy dancing and feasting.

In some districts, the villagers march in a gorgeous procession from the shrine to the rice field.

At any rate, the festival is an important event for farmers as it signifies their prayer for good harvest, and as it is also an occasion for community outing and enjoyment. Later the festive features of the ceremony became more important, and often no planting is done, while sometimes only a few rows of young rice are planted on the festival day.

The festival is also held in January and February in some districts, but of course in such cases village maidens only go through the motion of planting rice in the field.

PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA IS TOLD TO RECONSIDER

Aussies Find Maintenance of U.S. Troops Very Expensive

By a Special Correspondent

The first essential qualification for any statesman is the possession of a level head which sees the trend of history, and leads his people like a good shepherd, to a safe shelter. No amount of passionate idealism compensates for the lack of cool foresight in the statesman, for the absence of it leads his nation to an irretrievable disaster.

Premier John Curtin, with passionate idealism but with less quality of level headedness, has fallen to the snare of self-hypnotism, which blinded him to the true interests of his nation, and preferred to depend on the unreliable promise of help offered from nations far away, rather than to live on friendly terms with the next neighbors of the same hemisphere. And putting up resistance toward Japan, Premier Curtin has driven his people into a predicament with untold hardship.

Apology by Curtin

Premier Curtin of Australia sent a message of loyalty to the people of England a few days ago which reveals the distraction of his mind so vividly that even his enemy cannot help feel sorry for him. It is at once an apology to his people for having led them to such a sorry state of affairs through his unpardonable mismanagement of state affairs, and an apology to England for bidding her farewell in order to bring Australia into the fold of the United States, not quite appetizing to an average Australian.

Premier Curtin in his speeh made a grave admission that he plunged his nation unprepared, to an unwise war. He said: "Like Britain after Dunkirk, we find that we have not enough planes. You did not have enough planes, nor enough arms." The distracted man takes the soothing dope of self-hypnotism. He said: "But it will be the spirit of the Australian people that will not only save Australia, but send us marching on to victory." He might have remembered, not without profit, what Napoleon said about God being on the side of those who have bigger battalions.

After pledging loyalty to Britain, Premier Curtin apologized for his inclination to turn more and more toward the United States. He said: "Under the system of British unity, we have had strong forces under arms of individual nations working under one commander, and it is the extension of that idea that can be found in Australia today. . . . Out in Australia today, the fighting men of Australia and America march as one army."

Like Cats and Dogs

The fact is, however, that American and Australian soldiers are not on the best of terms, and that Australians are fidgeting under the new inconveniences.

The arrival of large American troops in Australia has naturally proved the source of endless trouble for the Australians. First of all, it has caused an acute food shortage. The Melbourne Sun pointed out that "the supply of butter and cheese has dried up in Victoria due to the sudden increase in population." Foodstuffs needed by the civilians are used to feed the troops. The Radio Australia declared that "an average housekeeper is having a headache over a food shortage inasmuch as food ordered by the army and navy this week cost over £400,000. Dried fruits alone cost £170,000."

Entirely disregarding the trouble they are causing the Australians, the American soldiers in Australia are grumbling over the lack of amusements especially on Sunday evenings. To please them the Australians had to change their mode of living. The American soldiers demanded that they be invited to various Australian homes to come into contact with the fair sex. But this is something irksome and in many cases, offensive to ordinary Australian householders.

Expensive Proposition

Meanwhile, according to the Radio Australia, many carpenters, bricklayers and painters are working in shifts to make a hotel-like dugout to keep American troops amused even during air raids. The large underground establishment is to contain every imaginable means for entertainments such as the dance floor and dance-partners, floor shows, hot and cold showers, a cafeteria, shoe shine corner, dry-cleaning and first-aid hospital, and what not.

This air-raid proof underground shelter is not intended for unarmed Australian women and children, but for soldiers from America, who have come to defend Australia. The Australians are coming to realize that it is an expensive affair to fight a war by means of mercenaries.

The Australian tax-payers are grumbling about the maladministration of the Commonwealth Government. Many of the state governors at the recent assembly violently opposed the arbitrary power for taxation which the Commonwealth Government demanded.

The fact that no confidence is shown in Premier Curtin and his Government by the Australians is evidenced by stiff popular opposition to the passing of the troublesome regulation 77 which was feared to give an autocratic power to the Government and "cause endless industrial troubles."

Premier Curtin and other leaders of the Australian Commonwealth have sown wild oats, and put their country in heavy debt. Through their folly they imposed the American yoke upon the neck of their people. No wonder Premier Curtin's message to the people of Britain sounded like an outburst of lamentation. For he foolishly has led his country to a preventable war, in which, regardless of its ultimate outcome, his nation has nothing to gain, but everything to lose.

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

THE PAGEANTRY OF THE SEASONS

By Yoshida Kenko (1283—)

How profound is the interest of the revolving pageant of the seasons! Spring, summer, autumn, and winter encircle us in turn. The universal feeling is that autumn makes the deepest appeal to sentiment. That is true but, Oh, how enchanting is the spring when the singing birds return on a warm spring breeze! How sweet the sunshine! It is a stirring of spring within us to see the grass thickening beneath the fences on a mild misty day and to watch the early budding of the flowers. Rain and wind follow and disturb our thoughts' with pity, until the strengthening leaves break out in green flame upon all the trees.

The perfume of the tachibana blossoms is an ancient tradition and awakens many associations, but surely the delicate fragrance of plum-blossom carries memory most surely into the past and raises it before us. And the purity of the wind-flower, the fragile grace of the slender wistaria—what do they not recall?

By the time of the Lord Buddha's birthday and that of the Kamo Temple Festival the young leaves cluster strongly, and wistfulness—a sense of tears—stirs in the heart. The drumming song of the water-rail touches some hidden chord of loneliness, though the cottage roofs are gay with iris and the young shoots of the rice-plants are now separated and planted out. In the sixth month the straw fires are lit by the cottages to smoke out the mosquitoes, and the white bottle-gourds blossom in the little yards. And then comes the festival of expelling evil spirits.

Celebration of Weaver

I find a peculiar refinement in the Celebration of the Weaver. Now the evenings are chilly and the wild geese fly above us crying Kari—Kari! The leaves of the hagi redden underneath. The early rice is harvested, and these are but a few among the many interests of autumn.

All this has been said before and by famous writers, such as Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon, and such writing is common nowadays. Yet if I see and reflect and do not exhale my thoughts in writing I suffer a mental congestion, and as I have leisure I write. But not for others—so let none venture to protest!

There is a strange fascination in the withered leaves of winter, and in watching their fall at the edge of the brook on a cold morning when the frost rims them with white glitter and the morning mist rises like breath from the stream. I find all this very lovely.

End of Year

The end of the year is a busy time for everybody. In the sky hangs the half-moon, shedding a cold and remote light, and no one has time to consider its melancholy beauty. Now come the touching and purifying ceremonies of the prayers for remission of sin and the offerings before the Imperial and noble dead. There follow the Shinto services at the Court for the exorcism of evil fortune and disease, and these take place at midnight on the last day of the old year. The ceremony for the welfare of the Imperial Family greets the New Year's Day.

On the last day of the old year, when darkness deepens, people run about with torches exchanging loud talk with all and sundry which no one resents. But as dawn ascends the noise causes, and as the light grows, come silence and the ghostly memories of the dead year.

City-Royal remembers on longer the observance of the Mass of Welcome for the dead whose souls are said to flit back to their old homes on the last dying night of the old year, but in the Eastern Country it is still tenderly observed.

The scene that New Year's Day-Dawn reveals is the same as yesterday—yet how different! It is a new year beginning. The streets are gay and decorated with pine trees set up before the houses. Every face wears a smile of hope.

Twisting the Lion

In Tamba is a place named Izumo, and in it a shrine built on the lines of the Grand Shrines at Ise. I made an expedition there one day with that saintly man known as Shokai and a few other friends. We brought some preserve made of beans and some rice as sustenance, and each of us worshipped at the shrine with earnest faith. However, seeing that the lion and dog images in front of the Shrine were facing in the wrong direction, Shokai's saintly spirit was much perturbed and he said: "There is something very moving in seeing the lion placed in this strange position. No doubt there is some profound meaning in this circumstances." Tears moistened his eyes as, turning to us, he added: "Is it possible, my friends, that the position of this lion does not affect you? For myself, I consider it unique and amazing." We all gazed upon it with wondering delight, saying, "Indeed, yes! Such a thing has never been seen before. Let us carry the news back to the people of Kyoto!" The holy man's enthusiasm rose to fever heat, and he caught a refined and cultivated-looking Shinto priest who happened along and put the question to him. "We presume to think there must be some profound reason for the lion facing thus. Probably it is studied from some ancient precedent. May we be favored with an explanation?"

The priest replied gently: "You may well be astonished, sir. Some mischievous wretches twisted it about and well deserve punishment." He went up to the sacred marvel and gave it a twirl and off he went.

The saintly tears of delight had been entirely wasted!